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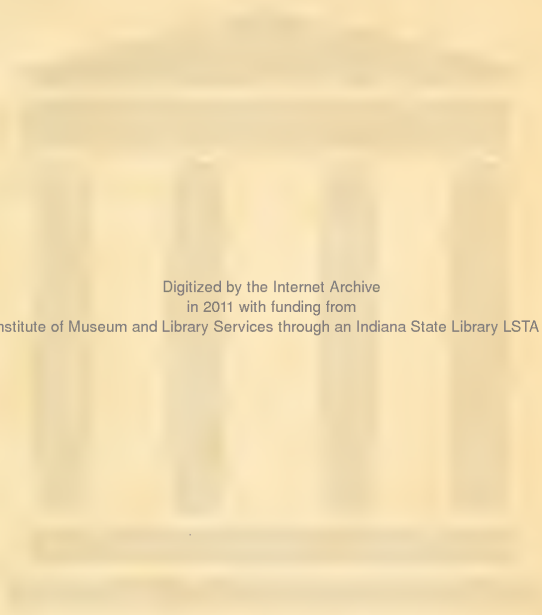


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Lincoln, England

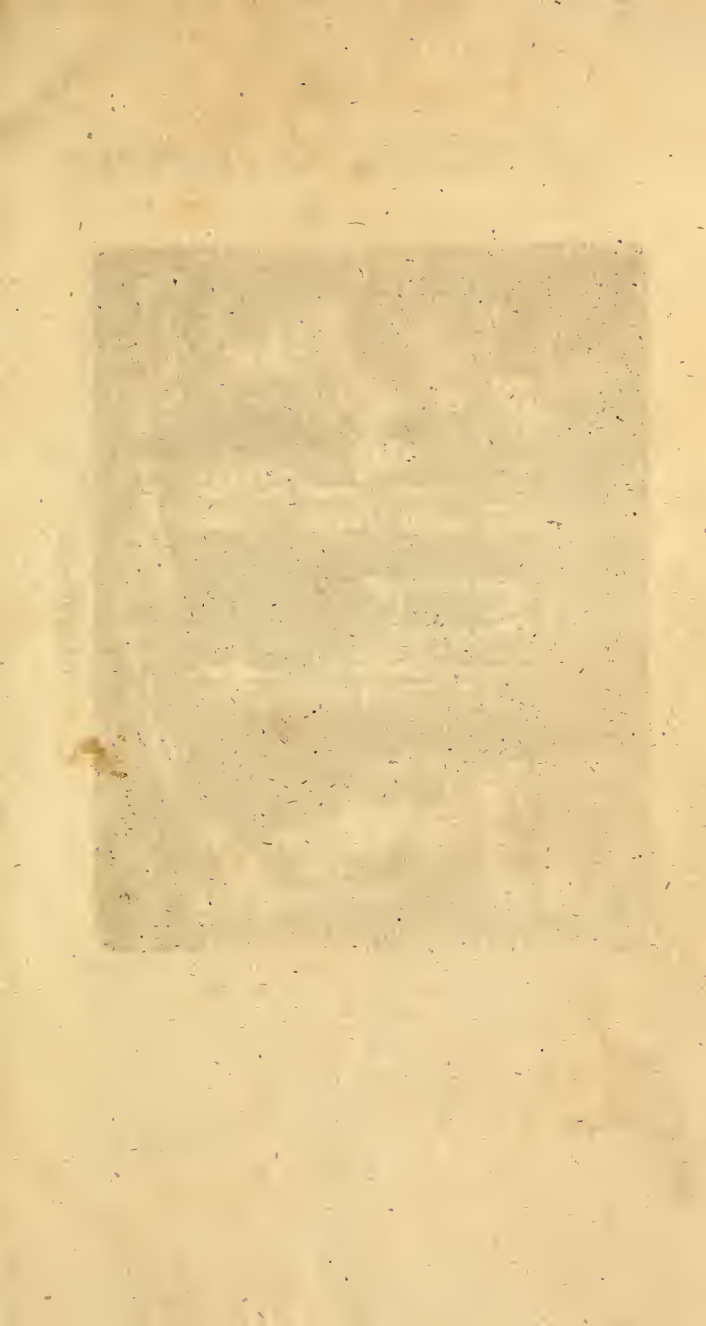
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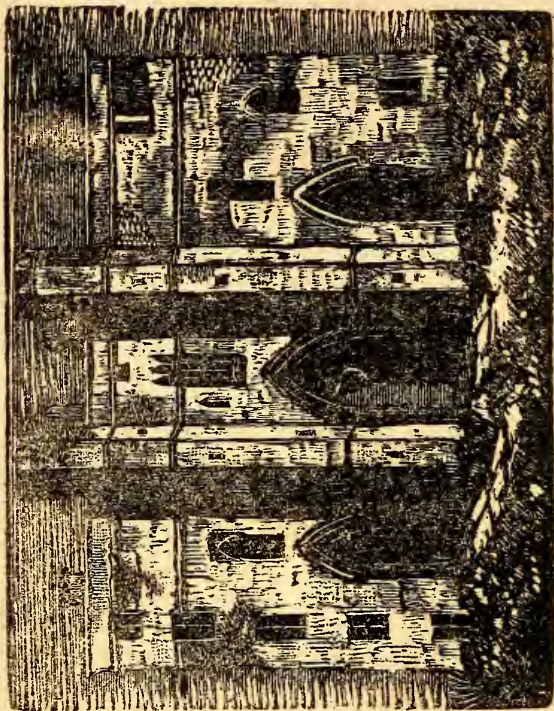




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Chequer-gale.

THE
HISTORY OF LINCOLN :

WITH AN

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

A LIST OF THE

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT,

AS ALSO OF

THE MAYORS AND SHERIFFS OF THE CITY



LINCOLN,

PRINTED BY A. STARK ;

And sold by Messrs. Crossby & Co. Stationer's court, London;—E. Baron, bookseller, Lincoln;—Jackson, Fotherby, and Hurton, Louth;—Kelsey, Hellaby, Townley, and Noble, Boston;—Aibin, Spalding; Noble, Wisbeach;—Babington, Horncastle;—Morton, Grimsby;—Ponman, Raisen;—Thornhill, Sleaford;—Hage, and Ridges, Newark;—Mrs. Browne, Rodford, Craggs, and Wilson, Hull;—T. Ball, Brigg; and by all the booksellers in the kingdom.

1810.

TO THE
ADMIRERS OF ANTIQUITY
IN GENERAL,

AND TO THE
INHABITANTS OF LINCOLN

IN PARTICULAR,
THIS HISTORY
IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY THEIR MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

LINCOLN, APRIL 20, 1810.



TO THE READER.

IN presenting the following pages to the public, the compiler would beg to offer a short plea in arrest, or rather in mitigation, of judgment. When it is considered, that this is the first attempt of the kind, he flatters himself that he shall experience the candour and indulgence of his readers. It will necessarily happen, that in such a compendious account as the following, some events perhaps of importance, are but very slightly noticed, and others, which ought to have been attended to, have been omitted altogether.— But the editor trusts, that the pub-

lic will do him the justice to believe, that he has been as correct in the statement of dates and other particulars, as he well could be on a first essay; especially when the large mass of materials is considered, through which he has had to wade.

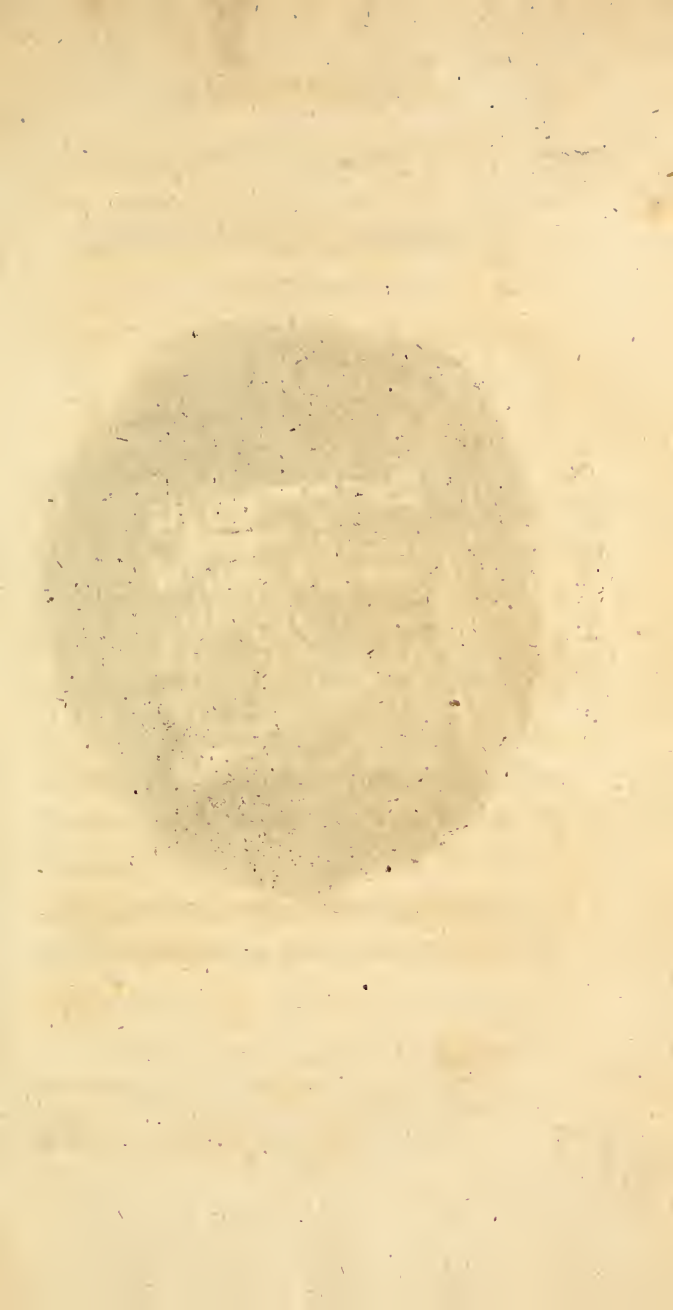
To the kindness of many gentlemen of Lincoln he has been indebted for much assistance, for which he takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks; and he shall deem it an additional favour, if they will oblige him with any further information, or will point out any errors, either in the dates or the narrative, which may be corrected in a future impression.

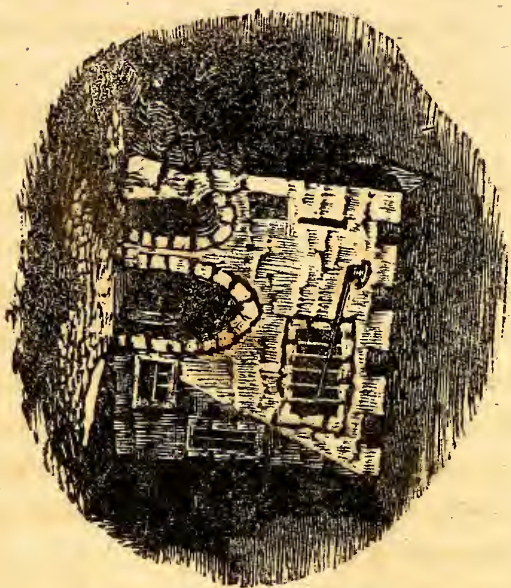
LINCOLN, *April 20, 1810.*

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Gateway of the Close.

HISTORY OF LINCOLN.

CHAPTER I.

LINCOLN DURING THE BRITISH AND ROMAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE early part of the history of Lincoln, like that of most other places in Great Britain, is involved in obscurity and doubt, and it is not till the period of the Roman invasion that any thing like certainty can be obtained. Even for this period we are more indebted to the adventitious discovery of ruins, coins, and tablets, than to any positive information in the annals of the country.

THE Britons, we are informed, delighted to fix their habitations in the midst of woods*,

* "The Britons are described by Julius Cæsar as very numerous, living in huts situated commonly in woods, and irregularly placed at a small distance from each other."—Baxter's History of England.

and on hilly places. What situation then could be more conformable to their ideas, than the spot on which the upper part of Lincoln now stands? They would find it a bold, prominent brow, defended to the east, the south, and west, by an extensive lake, and only accessible from the ridge of high land on the north; they would find it covered with aged oaks, and rendered impervious, if not impenetrable, by the brush-wood and smaller trees; they would also find to the north an almost boundless plain for pasturage; and these collectively were advantages not to be overlooked by a people in a state of savage freedom.

That the Britons did actually build a city in this place we have the evidence of several learned antiquaries. Camden expressly says, "The first building was on the top of the hill, the oldest part whereof, inhabited in the Britons' time, was the north-east part of the hill, directly without Newport-gate; the ditches thereof yct remain, and great tokens of the old town walls, with stones taken out of the

ditches by it ; for all the top of Lincoln is quarry ground.”

The reduction of Britain to a Roman colony, though attempted fifty-four years before Christ, was not accomplished till the year 43, changed this ancient race of uncontrolled freemen into a herd of bondsmen. Their conquerors, dreading the effects of a religion which taught its followers to prefer death to slavery, took every opportunity of destroying the druids, demolishing their temples, and burning their friths or sacred groves* : the British city†, Lincoit, probably the residence of the

* “Determined to root out the whole druidical sect, Suetonius commanded the priests to be cast into the fires which they had prepared for their captive enemies; and their consecrated groves, altars, &c. to be demolished.”—Baxter.

† Lincoln seems to have experienced as many changes in its name as it has undergone revolutions in its possessors, and yet they all seem to agree in signification with its present one, meaning in general a town or hill on a lake. The Britons denominated it Lincoit, Ptolemy and Antoninus called it Lindum, Bede, Lindisii, Lindecollinum, and Lindecollina, the Saxons Lyndo-collyne and Lyndo-cyllanceƿcēp, and the Normans, probably from a vicious pronunciation, Nichol, which name it obtained in ancient charters,

prince of a distinct class of people, which the Romans denominated Coritani, had its share of the general devastation ; its woods, the ornament of its situation, were destroyed ; its sacred buildings overthrown, and its rude mounds, raised for self defence, completely broken down ; and to crown all, the conquerors pitched upon its scite on which to erect a station, and establish a colony.

In the reign of which of the emperors the Romans began to build the city is indeterminate ; but the form and extent of their Lindum, is, even at this remote period, clearly to be ascertained.

The southern boundary of the British city formed their northern one, where they built a strong wall from east to west, of the length of 1300 feet, leaving only one entrance, near the

and in the records kept by the earls of Lincoln, in Norman-French, as low as the reign of Edward IV. It has been thought too to have borne previous to that of Lincoit, the appellation *Caer-holme* (a town on a hill) which is indeed very applicable to its situation, and consonant to the language of the Britons.

middle of the wall, which is now standing, and known by the name of Newport-gate. Parallel to this, on the south and very brow of the hill, they built another wall of the same length, where they erected another gateway, similar, and directly oposite to Newport-gate, which, from its situation, was called* South-gate. This gate, with some difficulty, was pulled down about the beginning of the 16th

* “The South-gate, of similar work with Newport or the North-gate, stood about 90 feet north of the present Bail-gate. It was pulled down about the beginning of the last century by the proprietor of the house adjoining to it. On the east side of the street in a chamber of which now (1788) occupied by a barber, may be seen the east postern entire; but of the principal gate nothing now remains except the foundation stones on each side the street, and one jamb between the houses on the west side, with two or three cuniform stones just above the springing of the arch. It was not without great difficulty that this venerable piece of antiquity was demolished. The workmen, with a huge piece of timber shod with iron, like a battering ram, battered in pieces one of the stones in or near the crown of the arch, expecting that the whole would then fall together, but every stone being as it were a key, the rest shrunk together and fixed as firm as ever.”—Gough’s Camden.

century, and very little vestiges of it are now visible : it stood about 90 feet north of the present Bail-gate. On the east and west, these two walls were connected by two others, running from north to south for the length of 1200 feet ; having also each of them a gate in the middle bearing the names of * East and West gate respectively ; the former of which was

* “ The East-gate was entire in 1740, a little north of the present gateway, but walled up and making part of the gable end of a dwelling house, a stable belonging to the White Bear Inn being built against the other part. This gate had been of the same dimensions as Newport-gate, and built in the same manner, except that the arch had a key stone in the crown which Newport-gate had not. The ground being raised ten or twelve feet to the very spring of the arch, the posterns were quite buried. About the year 1730 lord Burlington caused the rubbish to be dug up to the foundation of the jambs on each side, and had it quite opened for a better view of it when it presented a most venerable appearance. Near it was found a large brass coin of Trajan. About 25 years ago it was taken down by sir Cecil Wray, when he built a new house now belonging to Mr. Thorold.”—Gough’s Camden.

Of the West-gate we have no account farther than the conjectures of Mr. Sympson, who supposes it to have stood whereabout is now the sally-port from the castle, and that it was demolished by William the Conqueror, when he erected that building.

entire in 1740, and stood a little to the north of what is now called the East-gate : the latter is conjectured to have been situated near the spot now occupied by the sally-port of the castle.

From these four gates ran two streets intersecting each other at right angles, and dividing the city into four quarters, one of which, that to the south-west, is nearly occupied by the castle, and the two easterly ones by the*

* “The Close of the Cathedral takes in very near half of the old Roman city eastward. The west wall of the Close beginning at the South-gate on the brow of the hill runs northward almost up to Newport-Gate and leaves little more than the breadth of a lane formerly called East Byght, between it and the Roman wall from Newport-gate to East-gate. By the two walls running thus parallel round the whole north-east corner of the Roman city, and within so small a distance of one another, it may be imagined that the city wall was ruined before bishop’s Sutton’s time, who by licence of Edward 1st. built the Close wall for the security of the canons and other ministers of the church resorting thither at midnight to say matins. But the circuit of the Close reaches considerably beyond the old Roman city to the east ; for the Roman wall went in a direct line through where the Chapter-house and upper transept of the church now stand to the brow of the hill, from whence at the enlargement of the Roman city it was continued down by the Weredyke to the Tower Garth at the water side.”—Gough’s Camden.

Close and the Cathedral ; indeed that part of Lincoln called the* Bail, seems in a great measure to answer to the ancient Lindum.

The north, east, and west boundaries of the city, besides having a wall, were also on the outside defended by a broad and deep ditch ; but the south wall being built on the very apex

* “ The part of the town now called the Bail was undoubtedly the old Roman Lindum, the vestiges of whose walls are yet visible on every side, and of its four gates answering to the four cardinal points, the east and south remained till very lately, the north is still entire. The form of this city was a parallelogram, divided into four equal parts by the intersection of two great streets at right angles. The whole was surrounded by a prodigious strong wall and deep trench, except on the south side, and there the wall standing on the very edge of the hill, wanted no other additional security than the steepness of the ascent, to prevent any attack on that quarter. The length of the Roman city from east to west was 1300 feet, the breadth from north to south 1200, containing about 38 acres.”—Gough’s Camden.

In the number of acres, Mr. Gough seems to have fallen into an error, for a parallelogram of the above dimensions will not quite produce 36 acres.—Edit.

“ The north ditch and bank may be traced from New-port-gate, and masses of the wall remain. The east wall of the city, for near 80 feet, is also Roman.”—Gough’s Camden.

of the declivity rendered a ditch unnecessary for its security. Fragments of all these walls are yet visible.

The distressed Britons had now the mortification to see their sacred grove, which they had almost regarded as their palladium, converted into a citadel for their conquerors, and their ancient city, become, as it were, the suburbs of this new habitation; they groaned under the oppression of their cruel, ambitious masters; they regretted the liberty they had foolishly lost by want of unanimity, and they saw no prospect of regaining their former rights, the Romans having, in every favourable situation planted their legions to keep them in awe.

Meanwhile the conquerors continued their improvements. The city, which at their first settling was sufficiently large and commodious, soon grew too small for their extended views and increasing colony. They had seen a river emerge from the lake toward the east, which they were well convinced must have its

course directly under the woody brow to the south of their city, and they knew that another large river ran in a northerly direction some miles to the west of Lindum, the level of which was considerably below that of the waters of the lake; they therefore conceived the design of cutting a large and deep dyke from this water to the Trent, which they supposed would not only in part drain their low lands, but also open a communication with the inhabitants of the western part of the island, while the Witham would give them an opportunity of trading on the coast. As a preliminary step, they began to extend their city southward to the water's edge; and Roman science and Roman industry, soon overcame every obstacle in the execution of this grand undertaking. They saw their expectations realized; and the waters having in a great measure subsided, afforded them a facility of raising ramparts on the marsh, of building bridges across the channel of the Witham, and of thereby improving

the communication they held with their different stations to the south.

Of the walls of the second city* there are not so many vestiges remaining as of the first, they are therefore now more difficult to trace ; yet it is sufficiently demonstrable that the east

* “Dr. Stukely supposes a second Roman city was afterwards added below the hill, the wall appearing on the east below Clask-gate, in Broad-gate ; 30 feet long and 18 high ; and lower down a little piece 12 feet long and high ; and between that gate and the old city, upwards by the Greastom-stairs, (of which the term Grecian Stairs is evidently a corruption from Grit-stone, or Gris-tone Stairs) is the old ditch now called Weredyke, where the beast-market is kept some yards to the west, and the wall appears that length ; and passing through Mr. Sympton’s garden, joins the old city wall some yards on the south side of the cathedral. To the west, the ditch and foundation of the wall is left, though many times repaired and demolished in the frequent sieges this city has sustained, especially in the wars of Maud the empress. At the bottom of it towards the river is a round tower, called Lucy Tower, famous in her history. To this corresponds a tower in the old wall, running down the west side of Broad-gate, where is now the Green-dragon ale-house, whose back-yard is still called Tower Garth. The Ermine-street and Foss entered the city just below the Stan-bow, or Stone-bow, where they parted, the first going up hill, through Newport-gate, the other along the east side of the ancient city without.”—Gough’s Camden.

wall proceeded in the same direction as the old east wall, and that it was the same one continued to the water's edge, passing down the west side of Broad-gate, and terminating in a tower in the back-yard of the Green-dragon public-house, which yet retains the name of Tower Garth. Lucy Tower, near Brayford, seems to have terminated a new south wall from where the west wall ran up to the south-west corner of the old city ; thus forming together another parallelogram similar to the first.

Many and various are the opinions of our antiquaries concerning the time of building both the first and second city ; some contending that it took place in the early part of the Roman establishment, some that it was about the decline of their power, while others take a medium between the two different opinions. If I may be allowed a conjecture (and conjecture is all that in this case can be allowed,) I should imagine this great work to have been undertaken in the latter part of the first, or

the beginning of the second century ; for we find, that about that time, the Romans employed themselves in securing their colonies, improving their possessions, and in ornamenting and embellishing their cities and towns : * the island too was at peace, the prejudices of the Britons had begun to wear off, and they associated with their conquerors, and endeavoured to learn their arts. No time then could

* A. D. 80. " Agricola took every necessary step not only to reconcile the Britons to the laws and power of the Roman empire, but to the Roman customs, manners, and arts. To this end he erected courts of judicature and other public buildings; and by encouraging industry and discountenancing sloth, he excited a generous rivalry in the exertion of every faculty that distinguishes rational and intelligent beings: in short, by preferring the rising genius of the Britons to the confirmed abilities of the Romans, he prompted the former to such vigorous efforts in equaling the latter, that at length the Roman language, habit, customs, and manners, universally prevailed.

" From the year 80 to the fourth century architecture, and all the arts connected with it, flourished in this island. Every Roman colony and free city in Britain, was ornamented with temples, palaces, halls, obelisks, baths, aqueducts, and other fine buildings, for use and ornament, and the country every where abounded with well-built villages, towns, forts, and stations."

—Baxter's History.

C

be more proper for improving a land* which they considered as attached for ever to the empire, or for providing for their own security in case of any future revolt. Till the time of their final renunciation of the government of Britain, in 448, the Romans seem to have been peculiarly attached to Lincoln, and to have omitted no opportunity of adding to its improvement. Their best architects were employed in the erection of its public buildings; their first artists, in forming its decorations;

* "The face of the country made a very different appearance when it was first invaded by the Romans, from what it did when they left it. The whole country was in a manner over-run with woods; the Romans made cuts through them so broad as to prevent their being in danger from the sallies of the Britons, and afterward cleared away much greater quantities of them, for the sake of agriculture. Several parts of the country were filled with bogs and marshes, many of which the Romans drained, made solid roads through the whole kingdom, and built bridges where they were necessary. By these salutary works they not only made an agreeable alteration in the face of the country, and gained great quantities of land for pasturage and agriculture, but rendered the air more serene and dry, and more pleasant and healthy than it had been in its natural uncultivated state."—Baxter's History.

and it may be considered as exhibiting, for some time before its abandonment by these conquerors, all the elegance and splendour of a Roman city.



CHAPTER II.

LINCOLN TILL THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

THE inroads of the northern powers into the states of Italy having obliged the Romans to withdraw all their remote garrisons in order to preserve the seat of empire from falling under the power of the invaders, the Britons were left to themselves, and advised to trust to their own internal strength for defence against the Picts and Scots ; but having been long accustomed to rely upon the Roman power for protection, they felt themselves unable to repel the attacks of their neighbours*. Hordes of

* “ The situation of Britain was truly deplorable. The Romans having reduced them to a defenceless state, left them to the mercy of their enemies. They found the Britons a free, independent people, at war with no foreign power, subject to no invasion of their

Picts poured in from the north, and wasted the whole country. The effeminate Britons, unable to repel the ravagers, invited to their assistance a savage people who inhabited part of Germany, and who in the end, (like the man in the fable who assisted the horse to overcome the hostile stag, and then compelled him to become his servant), reduced them again to a state of subordination. The Picts suffered a great deal under* Vortigern, a Welch chief.

property, having never given the least umbrage to any of their neighbours; they invaded them, debauched the native simplicity of their manners, and disciplined and carried off most of the inhabitants capable of bearing arms, and then abandoned them, leaving one part of the island a prey to the invasions of the German pirates, and the rest to the incursions of the Picts and Scots, who were justly enraged against them, for deserting the common cause of liberty, and submitting tamely to the Roman yoke.”—Baxter.

* “Vortigern perceiving that the arrival of the Saxons made no impression on the invaders, who had now extended their ravages as far as Lincolnshire, determined to bring them to action; and therefore, accompanied by his new allies, took the field, engaged the enemy, put them to flight, and recovered great part of the spoil from the vanquished barbarians, who finding themselves unable to cope with this united force, pre-

tain, and his new allies near Lincoln ; and the Saxons, who very soon began to show their treacherous designs, were frequently beaten by* Vortimer his son. “This warlike prince
“ended his days at Lincoln, and was, contrary to his express command, here buried;
“for he had flattered himself with a full persuasion that if he was buried on the coast,
“his spirit would defend Britain from the
“Saxon†.”

The want of unanimity again brought the Britons under a foreign yoke: the principalities surrendered one after another, and were successively formed into Saxon kingdoms ; but it was not till the year 585 that Lincoln, as the capital of Mercia, was compelled to receive a Saxon sovereign.

Lincoln, at the accession of Crida, 137 years

cipitately retreated to their northern boundaries.”—Baxter.

* “Vortimer the son of Vortigern after having defeated the Saxons in several battles, and driven them to their ships, died and was buried at Lincoln A. D. 454.”—Echard’s history.

† Smollett’s history of England.

after the period of the Romans leaving Britain, must have suffered much from the ravages of time, and the desolations of * war. The Saxons, in their repairs, introduced a heavy kind of architecture which ill assorted with the elegance of Roman workmanship; and in order to enlarge the city, it appears probable, they rebuilt that part first occupied by the Britons to the north of Newport-gate†, walling it round, defending its angles with towers, and securing its entrance by a gate, the remains of which are yet visible.

About the year 630 Edwin, king of Nor-

* “The private and public edifices of the Britons were reduced to ashes; the priests were slaughtered on the altars by those idolatrous savages; the bishops and nobility shared the fate of the vulgar; the people flying to the mountains and deserts, were intercepted and butchered in heaps, and some were glad to accept of life and slavery.”—Hume.

† “Newport, the northern suburb, has been antiently fortified with a deep and broad ditch on the east, west, and north, with a tower at the north east and north west corners.”—Gough’s Camden.

“The town without Newport-gate, called Newport was Saxon work, fenced with a wall and ditch.”—Gough’s Camden.

thumberland, obtained possession of Lindsey, and made Penda king of Mercia his vassal. Paulinus, who a short time before had converted him and his queen to the christian faith, under his authority preached christianity in Lincoln, and among other proselytes brought over Bleccathe governor and his family to the new doctrine. Here too, we are informed by Bede, he built a handsome church of stone, of which, even in the time of that author, only part of the walls were standing ; perhaps it shared the fate of a great part of the city, upwards of six score houses and many public buildings being destroyed by a storm in the year 701*.

Under king Offa, the Mercian kingdom seems to have attained its *acme* of glory, and

* “ Paulinus in 628 crossing the Humber, converted the province of Lindsey, and Blecca the governor of Lincoln, with his household and most of that city ; wherein he built a church of stone, curiously wrought, but of small continuance ; for the roof in Beda’s time, uncertain whether by neglect or enemies, was fallen down ; the walls only standing.—Milton’s history.

Lincoln may then be supposed to have arrived at the highest state of improvement which it enjoyed under the heptarchy. The Danes were now beginning their invasions of this part of the island, and though repulsed by Offa with great loss in 786, they for a long time afterwards found many opportunities of returning to ravage the city, and to reduce it to a state of ruin. The north suburb, so lately rebuilt by the Saxons, seems to have owed its destruction to these marauders, either in 870, when they pillaged and destroyed Bardney abbey, or in 1016, when they were driven out of the city by Edmund, then acting under the authority of his father, Ethelred the second.

From the divisions of the kingdom between Edmund and Canute, in the year 1017, (in which partition Mercia fell to the lot of the Dane) till the Norman invasion and conquest, Lincoln is not distinguished by any particular event, nor is there any trace of those banditti who had so often spoiled it, ever attempting to repair the desolations they had made. Ra-

pacious and cruel, these tyrants ruled England with a rod of iron, and omitted no opportunity of extorting from their groaning and oppressed subjects, the small remains of wealth which, in their former robberies, they had left in their possession. It seems to have formed part of the Norman policy, that a country could only be improved by depopulation, and this maxim William soon put to trial in Lincoln, by destroying* one quarter of the town to make room for the erection of a castle, to keep the remainder in slavery and awe. He chose for its scite the most commanding situation in the city, equally adapted to defending it from foreign attack, or to reducing its citizens to obedience, if they even dared attempt a revolt.

* The castle occupied near a fourth part of the Roman city. To make room for its erection, two hundred and forty mansions were destroyed in the south east quarter. "On the pitch of the hill remains only the cutes wall and keep. The gaol is within it, and to the west over against on the outside, is an entrenchment thrown up by king Stephen."—Gough's Camden.

Lincoln, at the time of the conquest, appears to have been one of the most flourishing cities in England, and of great importance as a commercial place; its inhabitants seem then (perhaps better than at present) to have understood the natural advantages of its situation, as this city was for some time the mart of the surrounding country. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, it is stated to have been divided into *fifty-two parishes*, to have contained one thousand and seventy mansions, and upwards of nine hundred burgessess. No particular mention is made of the number of its churches, but from the time that christianity had been professed in Lincoln (a space of about 400 years) it is natural to conclude, that the erection of places of worship must have been as much attended to as that of any other public edifices.

If Lincoln, then, at the commencement of the reign of William, was of so much consequence, of how much more might it boast before the sceptre reverted to the Saxons ! From

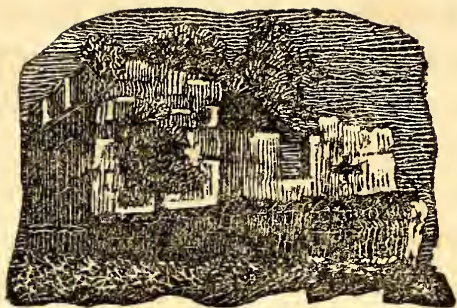
the river southward to the Bar-gate, the city owes its origin to its Norman* lords, who, by erecting this part, made some amends for the devastation which they at their first coming committed in another. This new part of the town was enclosed by a wall, and Sinsil dyke was cut for its greater protection on the south and east sides.

From the first establishment of christianity, till the second year of Rufus, Lincoln had been considered as forming part of the diocese of Wessex, the see of which was fixed at Dorchester, but by an order to remove all sees to fenced towns, Remigius de Fescamp, one of the followers of William, became the first bishop of Lincoln. He began, immediately after his translation, to lay the foundation of a cathedral, which he completed in four years, but died before its consecration.

* "The Normans inclosed and took in an addition at the angle of the river, making a new cut called Sinsil dyke, on the east and south sides."—Gough's Camden.

In order to complete his church, Remigius must have procured a great number of the best Norman architects, who, after the finishing of the cathedral, would most likely become inhabitants of the town. It is to this era, then, we must look for the first introduction of ornamental Norman architecture into Lincoln; and to a subsequent date must be referred the foundation of most of the religious houses with the ruins of which it abounds.





CHAPTER III.

FROM THE TIME OF THE NORMANS.

FROM the time of the Normans becoming masters of Britain, Lincoln seems to have been regarded as a favourite residence for many successive monarchs, who all contributed towards rendering it, what might then, with propriety, be esteemed, a large and elegant city. No expence was spared for its embellishment and decoration, nor any improvement neglected, which might add to its convenience. To this age may be referred the erection of those buildings which now form

its most interesting ruins ; and those edifices which present the vestiges of its former grandeur. From this period, also, we can no longer trace its progressive enlargement : its history becomes a political one, and is necessarily interwoven with the annals of the nation. A few striking facts can alone be culled from a mass of tedious chronology ; which, in some measure, preserves its distinctive character, and marks it as a place of considerable importance in the times of internal commotion.

Besides political misfortunes, necessarily attendant on the object of the struggles of contending powers, Lincoln was doomed to suffer severe ones from the hand of nature. In 1110 it was nearly consumed by a casual fire ; and in 1185, it received great damage by an earthquake ; yet, upon the whole, these may not perhaps be considered as public misfortunes ; since, by destroying a great part of the early buildings, a mass of ruinous and crowded houses was

removed, and Lincoln rose with superior splendour from its ashes.

In 1139 or 1140, when the nation was divided between the partisans of Matilda and Stephen, Lincoln was the scene of one of the severest battles ever fought on British ground.*

* “ 1139.—The castle of Lincoln had been surprised by the partizans of Matilda; but the citizens, who were better affected towards Stephen, having invited him to their aid, laid siege to the castle. The earl of Gloucester hastened with an army to the relief of his friends; and Stephen abandoned the siege, to give him battle. After a violent shock the two wings of the royalists were put to flight, and Stephen himself, surrounded by the enemy, was at last, after great efforts of valour, borne down by numbers, and taken prisoner.”—Baxter.

“ 1140.—The earl of Gloucester came so suddenly upon Stephen, as he was besieging Lincoln, that a battle could not be avoided. Both sides fought with equal bravery for some time; but at last the royal army was totally routed, and put to flight. The king was left almost alone, and on foot in the field of battle, and defended himself with amazing valour to the last extremity. His battle-axe was broken by the force of his blows; and afterwards his sword, scarcely any thing but the hilt remaining in his hand; when he was knocked down on his knees with a stone, and a knight ran in, seized him by the helmet, and presented his sword to his throat, threatening to kill him if he would not surrender, which he still refused to do to any but

The king, dismounted and alone, defended himself, almost without arms, against the whole of Matilda's army; and it was not till his sword was reduced to the very hilt that he was compelled to submit. In 1158 * Henry II. kept his court in Lincoln, after his second coronation at Wicklow.

Richard I. † in 1194, in a parliament held at Nottingham, deprived Gerhard de Canville of the possession of the castle, &c. of

the earl of Gloucester, who conducting him to the empress, she ordered him to be confined in Bristol castle, where, after he had been some time, he was even laid in irons."—Barclay.

* "1158.—Henry II. Shortly after he caused himself to be again crowned at Wicklow, near Lincoln."—Baxter.

† "Richard I. in 1194, called a parliament at Nottingham, on his return from the holy land; where, on the first day of its session, he deprived Gerhard de Canville of the possession of the castle of Lincoln, and his office of sheriff of that shire; and Hugh Bardolph of the castles of York and Scarborough, and the custody of Westmoreland, and his office of sheriff of Yorkshire, and exposed them to sale. The archbishop of York bought the sheriff's office of Yorkshire, for 3000 marks down, and an annual rent of 100 marks."—Daniel.

Lincoln, and the sheriffalty of the county, and offered them to sale. It does not, however, appear, that this avaricious prince could meet with a proper purchaser.

Lincoln seems to have been peculiarly favoured by king John : * during his residence

“ * The following anecdote is recorded of king John while in Lincoln, in the year 1204. This monarch had conceived an antipathy to the Cistercian monks. Some abbots of this order, hoping to remove his displeasure, ventured to wait upon the tyrant to deprecate his wrath, with every humble and warrantable submission ; but he, being informed of their errand, not only refused to give them a hearing, but inhumanly ordered his attendants to trample them to death with their horses. They, more humane than their master, evaded executing his will, and suffered the poor monks to escape ; who, with all possible haste, betook themselves to a place of safety. Agitated with passions, and tortured perhaps by remorse, he could not sleep in peace. The injured monks disturbed his rest and pursued his slumbers ; and when, wearied with reflections, he closed his eyes, he fancied that he was brought before a judge, who, after trial, condemned him to be stripped, and severely scourged by these very monks. So strong on his mind was the impression of his dream, that on waking he actually felt the smart of the rods, and believed that his back was lacerated, from the shoulders to the hips. He immediately sent for one of the ecclesiastics of his court, to whom he related his dream, and begged him to assist his monarch with his counsel. The holy

there he took every opportunity of adding to its convenience ; and the inhabitants in return manifested towards him the most unshaken fidelity. When his fortunes were at the worst ; when fire and sword had desolated the * sur-

man, mindful of the interest of the church, told him, that he ought to thank an offended God for so gentle an admonition, and that it was his duty to find out the poor injured priests, to ask their pardon in the most humble and penitent manner, and to make them every reparation in his power. To all this the abject king agreed : and the imperious tyrant, who, the day before, would have been happy to have seen their mangled carcases strew the floor of his palace, was now on his knees supplicating those oppressed wretches for pardon ; and imploring them to deprecate the wrath which heaven had prepared for him. As a proof of his sincerity, he immediately granted them a charter, for the erection of an abbey near Southampton, which afterwards obtained the name of Bello-loco, or Beaulieu. Such was the general tenor of this prince's conduct : imperious, overbearing, and tyrannical, when successful ; but in adversity abject, base, and groveling ; afraid of his own shadow, and willing to give up all his possessions for a short respite from the evils that appeared to threaten him. The tendering of his crown to the nuncio forms but too striking a parallel to this story of the monks.

* “ 1216.—Lincoln castle held out resolutely for king John, and could not be gained by the Barons and Lewis, though the country about Lincoln was become a waste and a ruin by their contention.”——Daniel.

rounding country, they continued their allegiance to their sovereign, and successfully defended themselves against all the force of Lewis, his Frenchmen, and the revengeful barons. Nor were they satisfied with preserving their fealty to him ; they continued their allegiance undiminished to his son ;* and,

* “ 1217.—Henry III. Lewis found assistants enough to keep London, with all the countries round about, a whole year after ; so that the young king was obliged to remain about Gloucester, Worcester, and Bristol, till his vigilant and politic ministers could find out ways to break their united forces, and draw them from their strong holds in the heart of the kingdom.—And this they did, by first besieging the castle of Mount Sorrel, in Leicestershire, which belonged to Saer de Quincy, earl of Winchester, a principal man of Lewis’ party ; to relieve which a considerable body was sent from London and the adjoining parts, who afterwards went to Lincoln, and possessed themselves of that city, all but the castle, which was defended against them a whole year by a noble lady named Philippa, a woman of masculine courage ; though of what family she was, time hath deprived us of the knowledge.

“ The French forces having here posted themselves, the earl marshal, the protector of the king and kingdom, with his son William ; the bishops of Winchester, Salisbury, and Chester ; the earls of Salisbury, Ferrers, and Albemarle ; William de Albinot, John Marshall, Jeffrey Lucy, and many other barons and

under the command of a lady, defended themselves upwards of a year against every hostile attack ; and in the end gave a complete

great captains, with all the young king's army, (which increased daily in their march), came to a place called Stowe, within eight miles of Lincoln, where Guallo, the legate (to inspire the army with courage and resolution) caused, upon the confession of their sins, the eucharist to be administered to them, and gave them a plenary absolution of all their sins ; and having afterward cursed Lewis with all his adherents as seperated from the church, they set forward to besiege the city, and assaulted it so violently on all sides, that notwithstanding they made a gallant defence, (in which the earl of Perche was slain valiantly fighting), the city was taken, and all their principal men made prisoners ; of which these are named, Saer earl of Winchester ; Henry de Bohun earl of Hereford, Gilbert de Gaunt, made earl of Lincoln by Lewis ; Robert Fitzwalter, Richard Montfitchet, William Mowbray, William Beauchamp, William Maudit, Oliver Harcourt, Robert Cressy, William Coleville, William de Ros, Robert de Ropesley, and Ralph Chanduit, barons ; besides four hundred knights, or men at arms, with their servants, horse and foot, by which victory the king gave Lewis such a blow, that it was the last battle he ever fought in England. The spoils of the city, which fell to the king's party, were very great ; it being at that time a place full of rich merchandize, which, while they pillaged, they termed in derision, ' Lewis' fair.' Some of the besieged escaped the overthrow, but were most of them slain by the country people in their passage towards London to Lewis ; who, upon this loss, sends for more men into France, and summons all his party in England to London."—Daniel.

overthrow to the Dauphin's power, and seated young Henry on the throne of his father.— Edward I. frequently held his court, and met his parliament in Lincoln; and from this city, in the 28th year of his reign, he and his nobles wrote to the Pope, advising him not to intermeddle in the affairs of England and Scotland; and avowing that the crown of England was in every respect independent of the see of Rome. In 1305 this king again confirmed, in Lincoln, the two grand charters of English liberty; in return for which the parliament voted him a fifteenth of all the property in England, to assist him in carrying on the war with Scotland.

Edward II. held two parliaments in Lincoln; the first in 1216, and the second the year following. In the former, an act was passed to compel every hamlet to furnish a soldier, and provision for three-score days, to serve in the war against the king of Scotland.

Edward III. also sometimes resided here; and here he held a parliament in the first year

of his reign. His son, the renowned John of Gaunt, built a palace, and took up his residence in this city. And this may probably be one cause of the decided preference ever after given by the citizens of Lincoln to the house of Lancaster in all its contests with that of York. To Richard the second, nephew to the duke of Lancaster, Lincoln is indebted for many valuable privileges.

During the two succeeding reigns, little is said of Lincoln. It seems indeed to have suffered a kind of neglect,—the minds of its monarchs and patrons being more occupied by ambition, by battles, and new conquests, than by those first of regal duties, the improvement of their country, and an attention to their people's happiness. Henry VI. indeed appears to have intended to make ample amends by holding his court here in 1446; but the troubles of his reign prevented him from carrying any design of that kind into execution. Formed for domestic life, he possessed every requisite to make his people happy; but the

victim of circumstances, and the sport of designing ambitious men, he found himself continually compelled to act in contradiction to his own judgment. The citizens of Lincoln, however, seem to have formed a proper estimate of his worth; and their unqualified attachment to his cause, even after his* opponent had by way of bribe granted them many privileges unenjoyed before, reflects eternal honour on their memory. †

* 1565. The villages of Branston, Waddington, Bracebridge, and Canwick, which, heretofore, belonged to the county of Lincoln, were by Edward IV. separated from the county and annexed to the county of the city.

† 1471. After king Edward had made his escape from Middleham castle, where the earl of Warwick had placed him in confinement, the friends of both parties proposed a meeting of the king and earl, which took place in Westminster hall; but was so far from producing any reconciliation, that both parties separated very much dissatisfied with one another; the king posting to Canterbury; and the earl, with his friends, hasting to Lincoln. In this city and the neighbourhood he raised a new army, which, under the command of sir Robert Welles, (who was rendered furious by the murder of his father) was defeated near Stamford, with such confusion, that the place of battle acquired the name of Lose-coat-field. Sir Robert himself was taken and beheaded.

To endeavour to describe all the public transactions in Lincoln, from that period to the present time, would only be to insult the understanding of the general reader, by a transcript from the history of England, presented to his sight in a new form, but without displaying any new fact or elucidating any known occurrence ; suffice it, then, to say, that after having suffered in every commotion more evils than most other towns in the kingdom, it has, by the industry and spirit of its inhabitants, arrived at a state of commercial importance, greater, it is presumed, than it ever attained at any former period : and if we are to judge from the rapid encrease in the toll dues upon the river Witham, the advantages of its situation are beginning to be more fully appreciated and understood.



CHAPTER IV.

THE CATHEDRAL.

THIS building, unequalled in England, perhaps in Europe, claims the admiration of every visitor. In it the artist finds full scope for his pencil; and the architect traces with delight the various epocha of its embellishment, from the elegant specimens it presents of Norman taste; indeed, it justly merits the appellation so frequently bestowed on it, of “the pride and the glory of Lincolnshire.”

In order to judge with propriety of the beauties and excellencies of a gothic edifice, it is necessary to keep in view the principles by which our forefathers were guided in its erection, and what was the end they laboured to obtain. It has before been shewn, that during

the time of savage freedom, when the Britons were under the direction of their druids, they fixed their temples in the bosoms of groves, or in the middle of impenetrable woods: such places they believed to be the favourite abodes of the deity. The gloom diffused by the matted leaves, favoured their contemplations, and the potent mistletoe, there gathered by the hand of sanctity, conspired to strengthen their ideas of the holiness of the place, and to inspire them with sentiments of veneration for every frith. This predilection for their ancient temples, neither the refinement of the Romans, nor the barbarity of the northern invaders, had been able to eradicate; and when they felt the necessity of erecting buildings, in which they might worship the god of mercies preached to them by christian emissaries, the idea of their groves recurred to their imagination, and induced them, even in the midst of cities, to give to the inside of their churches, not only that gloominess so congenial to religious awe,

but also to imitate, as nearly as the difference of materials would admit, the appearance of a vista of trees, extending their branches across the top, and forming pointed arches. This design they improved by the irregular sculpture of the groins; and they added more gloom, by the introduction of painted glass into the windows; thus imitating, though with a more pleasing, interesting, and diversified light, the transient glances of the sun playing among the leaves.

A good Gothic building,* then, ought to form in the mind an idea somewhat similar to

* "Our Gothic ancestors had juster and manlier notions of magnificence, on Greek and Roman ideas, than these mimics of taste who profess to study only classic elegance; and because the thing does honour to the genius of those barbarians, I shall endeavour to explain it. All our ancient churches are called, without distinction, Gothic; but erroneously. They are of two sorts; the one built in the Saxon times, the other in the Norman. Several cathedral and collegiate churches, are of the first sort, either in whole or in part, of which this was the original. When the Saxon kings became Christians, their piety (which was the piety of the times) consisted in building churches at home, and performing pilgrimages abroad, especially to the holy

that experienced on entering an avenue of trees; and, I dare say, no person of taste ever entered

land; and these spiritual exercises assisted and supported one another. For the most venerable, as well as most elegant models of religious edifices, were then in Palestine."

"From these our Saxon builders took the whole of their ideas, as may be seen by comparing the drawings which travellers have given us of the churches yet standing in that country, with the Saxon remains of what we find at home; and, particularly, in that sameness of style in the later edifices of the knights templars (professedly built upon the model of the church of the holy sepulchre of Jerusalem) with the earlier remains of our Saxon edifices."

"Now the architecture of the Holy Land was Grecian, but greatly fallen from its ancient elegance.—Our Saxon performance was, indeed, a bad copy of it; and as much inferior to the works of St. Helene and Justinian, as theirs were to the Grecian models they had followed: yet still the footsteps of ancient art appeared in the circular arches, the entire columns, the division of the entablature into a sort of architrave, freeze and cornice, and a solidity equally diffused over the whole mass: this by way of distinction I would call the Saxon architecture."

"But our Norman works had a very different original. When the Goths had conquered Spain, and the genial warmth of the climate, and the religion of the old inhabitants, had ripened their wits and inflamed their mistaken piety, (both kept in exercise by the neighbourhood of the Saracens, through emulation of their science) they struck out a new species of architec-

the nave of this cathedral, without experiencing a sensation of the same kind. The shafted

ture, unknown to Greece and Rome, upon original principles, and ideas much nobler than what had given birth even to classical magnificence. For this northern people, having been accustomed, during the gloom of Paganism, to worship the deity in groves (a practice common to all nations) when their new religion required covered edifices, they ingeniously projected to make them resemble groves, as nearly as the distance of architecture would permit; at once indulging their old prejudices, and providing for their present convenience, by a cool receptacle in a sultry climate; and with what skill and success they executed the project by the assistance of Saxon architects, whose exotic style of building very luckily suited their purpose, appears from hence, that no attentive observer ever viewed an avenue of well-grown trees, intermixing their branches over head, but it presently put them in mind of the long vista through a Gothic cathedral; or ever entered one of the large and more elegant edifices of this kind, but it represented to his imagination an avenue of trees; and this alone is what can be truly called the Gothic style of building.

“Under this idea of so extraordinary a species of architecture all the irregular transgressions against art, all the monstrous offences against nature, disappear; every thing has its reason, every thing is in order, and a harmonious whole arises from the studious application of means proper and proportioned to the end. For could the arches be otherwise than pointed, when the workmen were to imitate that curve which the branches of two opposite trees make by their intersection with one another; or could the columns be otherwise than split

columns, the branching arches, the fretted vaulting, and the cooling breeze, presented

into distinct shafts, when they were to represent the stems of a clump of trees growing close together? On the same principles they formed the spreading ramification of the stone-work in the windows, and the stained glass in the interstices; the one to represent the branches, and the other the leaves, of an opening grove; and both concurred to preserve that gloomy light which inspires religious reverence and dread. Lastly, we see the reason of their studied aversion to apparent solidity in these stupendous masses, deemed so absurd by men accustomed to the apparent as well as real strength of Grecian architecture.

“Had it been only a wanton exercise of the artists’ skill, to shew he could give real strength without the appearance of any, we might, indeed, admire his superior science; but we must needs condemn his ill-judgment. But when one considers that this surprising lightness was necessary to complete the execution of his idea of a sylvan place of worship, one cannot sufficiently admire the ingenuity of the contrivance. This too well accounts for the contrary qualities in what I call the Saxon architecture. These artists copied as has been said, from the churches in the holy land, which were on the models of the Grecian architecture, but corrupted by prevailing barbarism, and still farther depraved by a religious idea. The first places of christian worship were sepulchres and subterraneous caverns, low and heavy, from necessity. When Christianity became the religion of the state, and sumptuous temples began to be erected, they yet, in regard to the first pious ages, preserved the massive style, made still more venerable by the church of the holy sepulchre, where this style was, on a double account, followed and aggravated.”—Warburton.

at the same moment to the senses, bewilders the mind, and it is not till reason has resumed her discriminating power, that the extent of the illusion is perceptible.

This style of building, properly called the Gothic, seems to have been introduced into England about the reign of Henry III.; before which period the heavy massive columns, the circular arch, and a sepulchral darkness, distinguished the churches of our Saxon ancestors. In this reign, slender pillars of purbeck marble, and narrow pointed windows, or ornamented within and without with slender columns, became fashionable: Soon afterwards stained glass was introduced, and spires and pinnacles began to surmount the parapet wall on the tower or turret. In the reigns of Edward I. and II. the column began to be made of one piece, instead of being, as heretofore, composed of detached shafts. Niches and tabernacles for statues came into vogue, and the west fronts of churches began to be covered with a profusion of ornament. This taste, except with improvement in the

statuary and the proportion of windows, continued till the time of Henry VIII. when Gothic architecture attained its acme. We are, however, at the present day much indebted to time for the interesting appearance of many of these edifices; which, though it has defaced a part of the elegant embroidery of their decorations, has rendered them the most picturesque objects imaginable, and given a feature to English landscape unknown in any other country.

The striking effects of a Gothic building are produced by taking in the whole, in all its relations; but in the Greek and Roman architecture our pleasure often arises, in a great measure, from contemplating the elegance and fine proportion of its several parts.

On examining a Gothic building, we soon discover how admirably the parts are constructed, for the eye to embrace the whole. The column is generally an assemblage of vertical mouldings, or a bundle of rods, which act as conductors to the eye. The capitals

present little or no interruption to the sight, which glides along the pointed arch, and comprehends the whole upper portion of the edifice. One of these vertical rods forming the column, pierces through the capital, and ascends to the roof, and from it spring the ribs of the vaulting.

The exterior of a Gothic edifice produces similar effects to the interior. The vertical rods of the columns run up to the tops of the pediment and the terminating pinnacle, and the pyramidal buttresses on the outer sides, produce similar effects on the eye of the beholder.

The foundation of Lincoln cathedral was laid by Remegius,* then newly translated from the see of Dorchester, to be the first

* “ Remigius purchased lands on the highest part of the city, (as Henry of Huntingdon informs us), near the castle, which made a figure with its strong towers, and built a church, strong and fair, in a strong place, and a fair spot, to the Virgin of Virgins, in spite of all the opposition from the archbishop of York, who laid claim to the ground, placing in it forty-four prebendaries.”—Gough’s Camden.

bishop of this new diocese, in the year 1088, and the second of William Rufus. In four years it was ready for consecration ; but it was prevented from being opened by the death of the good bishop, which happened two or three days before that appointed for its dedication. Rufus conferred the vacant see on his chancellor, Robert Bloet, who completed what his predecessor had begun, and dedicated this temple to the Virgin of Virgins, the Holy Mother of Jesus.

The form of the original fabric was that of a double cross,--the fashion of the times, introducing that sacred symbol into every edifice appropriated to religion ; and its remains, which are yet visible, and many of them in a very perfect state, declare it to have been a large and magnificent building.* The present west front

* "The west front, and two towers of the old church, are still remaining, and include one arch on each side of the present church. The west doors are highly ornamented and well executed for that time ; the arches are all semicircular, and there seems to have been statues on each side of the principal gate. On

was also the west front of the original church, and the western towers were built at the same period. The sculpture with which this front is enriched, and the embellishments throughout, demonstrate it to have been the work of the Normans, which is farther confirmed by the resemblance which foreigners find between this and that of the cathedral of Coutance in Normandy. The figures with which it is so profusely decorated, are thought by several of our antiquaries to have been brought from some more ancient church to ornament this,

the outer piers there are two very large niches, with two more on the south and north; these probably were intended for statues. On the piers between the arches there are two small recesses with figures in them.—Above these was a kind of broad fascia or band, carved in semi-relievo representing several passages in scripture, from the Old Testament. The difference of workmanship, and the irregularity in which they are placed, make it probable they were brought from some old church, and placed in this, when it was first built.—This front was finished with a range of small pillars, and semicircular intersecting arches, and with a triangular fronton raised over the centre arch. Above these the towers were raised four stories higher, and every story ornamented with pillars and arches.”—Gough’s Camden.

though to me there appears little foundation for the supposition ; they seem rather to be the work of a people just emerging from barbarism, and who had in some of their travels seen designs, which they were resolved to use all their industry to imitate.

Besides the two western towers, another was erected at the intersection of the nave, and great transept, which was removed, or rather taken down, to make room for the present rood tower. The church appears to have extended eastward, beyond the line marked by the old Roman wall, and to have been entirely supported in the interior by strong pillars and circular arches, in the same manner as the collegiate church of Southwell. It seems to have had no vaulting, but to have been open to the timbers of the roof, though at the time of its being built, the fashion was to vault the side aisles with stone, and ciel the nave with painted wood or wainscot.

In 1124, soon after the induction of bishop

Alexander to the see of Lincoln, this ill-fated edifice suffered severely by a fire ; and though partially repaired by this prelate and his successor, bishop Chesney, who vaulted the side aisles with stone, and added many decorations and embellishments, it was found in so ruinous a state, probably occasioned by the falling of the great tower 20 years after the fire, by Hugh the Burgundian, (better known by the appellation of St. Hugh, who succeeded to the see in 1186,) that he deemed it necessary to take down the choir, the upper transept, and the greater part of the walls, except the west front, and to rebuild the church upon its first foundation. It appears, however, that St. Hugh built no more of it than the eastern part, from the great transept to the end of the choir, well judging that that part was the only one of real use for devotion. After he had completed this undertaking, he built the chapter house,*

* “ The plan is a decagon ; the vault is supported within by a single pillar, and on the outside by arch-buttresses, extending very near the wall of the city.

a masterpiece of architecture, on the north of the church. The agreement in style and in fashion of the building of the chapter house, the choir, and the upper transept, demonstrate them to have all been erected about the same period, namely during the latter part of the reign of Henry II. or in the reign of his successor Richard I.

Hugh de Wells, chancellor of England under king John, who was consecrated and inducted in 1209, undertook the re-erection of the remaining part of the church, from the east side of the great transept to the west front ; but not living to see it completed, the design was carried on by his immediate successor, bishop Grostête (Great-head) who built the present rood tower as high as to the bottom of the upper windows : he also made an addi-

The style of this building agrees with the time of Henry II. and is of the same age as the choir and upper transept, which confirms the opinion that St. Hugh built it."—Gough's Camden.

tion to the height and breadth of the west front, and built the two chapels, which are now remaining, on the north and south sides thereof, and which at present, like many others in the Minster, seems only to be considered as a mere lumber room.

The nave and great transept being finished, Henry Lexington, the successor of bishop Gros-tête, conceiving a design of enlarging the church to the east, applied to the reigning monarch, Henry III. for leave to remove the city wall, which was granted in the year 1256 ; and in consequence thereof, the semicircular wall, which terminated the choir built by St. Hugh, was taken down, and the five arches, comprehended between the chancel wall and the eastern side of the upper transept, were added to the foundations of the improved church. But Lexington enjoying the diocese only four years, the completion of his plan was left to the two next bishops, Richard de Gravesend and Oliver Sutton. This addition is considered as the most beautiful part of the whole fabric, and

as a perfect specimen of the architecture used in our churches in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I.

St. John d'Alderby, who succeeded bishop Sutton, in the year 1300, began about 1306 to build the remaining part of the rood tower, which had continued till then in the same state, in which Grostête had left it. He not only raised it to its present height, and surmounted it with a lofty spire of timber and lead, but also added spires of the same kind to the two western towers, thus preserving a sort of unison in its appearance, and giving it the effect of a finished building.

The succeeding bishops seem to have been actuated by the same spirit of improvement which had latterly prevailed, and the building continued to increase in beauty and elegance, till about the year 1400, when it seems to have attained its acmé. Its west front was then ornamented by new statues of all the kings of England, from William I. to Edward

III. inclusive; and its interior was embellished with a beautiful tabernacle over the high altar, and with groins and vaults of exquisite workmanship. Its south porch was almost unrivalled for elegance and delicacy, and it might with propriety at that time be considered as the most superb and beautiful edifice of the kind in England.* Its parts, though built at such various and distant periods, were found

* Leland, who wrote in the reign of Henry VIII. and died in 1552, thus describes Lincoln cathedral.—
 “The body of the church of Lyncolne to the first crosse isle, hath VIII archys pilleryd with marble on each side. The first crosse isle is greater and more in length than the second crosse isle is. The quiere betwixt the two crosse isles hath eche side four archys and pillars of marble. The est ende of the church hath five archys on each side, with pillars of marble. On the northe ende of the upper crosse isle is the cloyster, and in the est end of it is the chapter house, the est end whereof is very faire opere circulari, and the fornix is supported with a pillar of marble. There is a very faire doore in the upper part of the church southward, to go into the close, and againe this lyith the byshop's palace hanging in declivio. All the whole close is inviron'd with an highe strong wawle, having divers gates in it, whereof the principal is the exchequer gate. The parish church of St. Margaret is within the close by E. S. E.”

to correspond with one another with wonderful exactness ; and it presented in the *tout ensemble* a specimen of Gothic taste, at once sublime, beautiful, harmonious, and picturesque.

It presently, however, began to decline in beauty by the introduction of chapels and oratories, of tombs and monuments, which, however elegant they might appear when isolated, served no other purpose than that of destroying the simplicity of the building ! Grand and majestic in all its parts, these puerile productions found themselves diminished by the contrast ; and the eye of taste, while it dwelt with delight on the execution of the whole, would pass over these pretty little-nesses unnoticed, if not entirely unobserved. The covering of the west front, and various other parts of the edifice, with gold, and the erection of shrines of gold and silver, were equally offensive to the judicious observer, and destructive of that soft harmony, to which a Gothic cathedral owes its beauty : such de-

corations savour much more of profusion than taste.

How much is it to be regretted that a building, on which the inventive powers of so many artists had been lavished; an edifice which for ages had been progressively improving, and which presented the most perfect model of Gothic architecture in Europe, should be doomed to have its beauties destroyed by the hands of savage ignorance, its statues demolished by demons of reformation, its shrines rifled by a rapacious potentate, or its lofty spires levelled by tasteless inconsiderate improvers !

So various and numerous have been the modes of destruction to which this ill-fated building was subjected, that it at present presents only the ruin of its former grandeur,—but the ruin is an interesting one; and the beholder finds it impossible, while viewing the delicate remnants of its original splendour, to withhold the sigh of regret, or to refrain from execrating the ruthless hands, that contributed to its spoliation.

In the year 1540, immediately after Henry had assumed the title of defender of the faith, he, as a proof of his great love for the church, carried from this cathedral, to his own coffers, 2621 ounces of pure gold, 4285 ounces of silver, and an incredible number of diamonds, pearls, sapphires, rubies, &c. the offerings of the pious to the Holy Virgin. A storm, seven years afterwards, levelled the tallest of its steeples; and bishop Holbeach the year following stripped it of all its remaining treasure; and, in the zeal of reformation, the furious bigot defaced or destroyed all its statues and tombs,—its shrines and its altars; converting the temple of the God of Christians, into a den of religious thieves. In 1609, it again suffered by fire; and in 1645 it became a barrack for republican soldiers, and a stable for their horses. Whatever had escaped the rapacity of former plunderers was carried away by these enthusiastic banditti; and all its hallowed vessels became the prey of a puritanic mob; nay, even the brass plates, which were inscribed

with mementos of departed friends, were torn from the tombs, to be converted into implements of destruction by these furious republicans.* In 1808, its two western spires were taken down ; and this building, for ages the admiration of the surrounding country, for the loftiness and elegance of its steeples, is now reduced to a tower-topt church of the naked fashion of early times.

* That the minds of the inhabitants of Lincoln were much more pacific in 1808, than in 1726, is evident from the following extract, from a manuscript, found in the ruins of the church of St. Peter in East-gate :—
“ On Tuesday, Sept. 20th, when the workmen began, by order of some of the masters of the cathedral, to pull down the two west spires, a mob arose to the number of about 500 men, in order to prevent it ; and on Wednesday the masters of the church desired the mayor and aldermen to give satisfaction to the town, by sending the bellman about with this cry, ‘ Whereas there has been a tumult, for these two days past, about pulling down the two west spires of the church, this is to give notice to the people of the city, that there is a stop put to it, and that the spires shall be repaired again with all speed ;’ after which the mob, with one accord, gave a great shout, and said, “ God bless the king.”

Yet, after all its sufferings and pillagings, its dilapidations and spoilings,—this building, either internally or externally, is for elegance and lightness, for symmetry and proportion, equalled by few and excelled by none.* The beautiful remnants of its pointed arches, and the richness of its suspended galleries, fill every beholder with admiration and delight; and those tombs which have hitherto escaped the ruthless hands of destroyers and renovators, present us with miniature specimens of elegance, sought for in vain among the productions of modern times.

Among the most beautiful of its tombs may be classed that of bishop Longland, on the

* “The late earl of Burlington, who had a taste for architecture, and was as capable as any person of deciding the question of precedency betwixt the churches of York and Lincoln so long contested, accounted this by far the noblest Gothic structure in England; and York in no degree comparable to it. He even preferred the west front of Lincoln to any thing of the kind in Europe; and says, that whoever had the conducting of it was well acquainted with the noblest buildings of old Rome, and had united some of their greatest beauties in that one work.”—Gough’s Camden.

west side of the south door ; that of bishop Russel, on the east side ; that of Catharine Swineford, the third wife of the renowned John of Gaunt, in the choir ; and those of the family of Cantilupe, in the chancel. The greater part of those mentioned by * Leland, as well

* “ Sepultures in Lyncolne.—Henry Burherste, bishop of Lyncolne, buried in the est ende of the church toward the northe. There is also buried at his fete, Robart his brother a knight of greate fame in the warrs. And there is also buried Barptoleme sonne to Robert Burwarche, and they foundyd five prists and five pore scholars at gramar schole in Lyncolne.—In ower lady chappelle at the est ende of the northe syde of the church is buried the bowels of queen Elianor. The armes of castle be on the syde of the tombe. In the south-est chappelle next to is buried one of the lorde Nicholas Cantilup. This Cantilup foundyd a master and two or three cantauries after augmentyd to vii. Now the college is corruptly caulid Negem college. And thereby at his head lyithe one of the Wymbisches, a residentiary of Lyncolne, in a fair high tombe. In St. Nicholas chappelle is a marvellous faire and large psalter full in the margin of goodly armes of many noble men. St. Hugh liethe in the body of the est parte of the church above the high altare. Bishop Fleming liethe in an high tombe in the north isle of the upper parte of the south wawle of the church. Agayne this chappelle is Fitzwilliam, knight, buried. In the south part of the presbyterie lyithe in two severalle high marble tumbes in a chappelle, Catarine Swineford the third wife to John of

as many others erected since his time, are now removed ; and this, however disrespectful it may seem to the memory of the persons there interred, is however a great improvement to the interior of the cathedral ; for the eye can now rove at pleasure among the greater beauties of the edifice, without having its attention distracted by miniature embellishments.

Gaunte, duke of Lancaster, and Jane her daughter, countess of Westmorlande. Bishope Thomas lyithe in the highest cross northe isle. Robert Grosted lyithe in the highest south isle, with a goodlie tumbe of marble and an image of brasse over it. Byshope Repington lyithe under a flat stone thereby. In the lower northe cross isle lyithe byshope Thomas Weke. In the lower southe cross isle lyithe byshope d'Alderby, but his tumbe was taken away *nomine superstitionis*. John Multon, knight, lyithe in the body of the church. Byshope Gwiney (Gynewell) lyithe in the body of the church, and buyldyd a great chapel of St. Magdalene without the very northe wall, but joining on the northe side of the cathedral church, and foundyd three cantauris ; and this church was afterward translated into the northe syde of the eschekar, by the pease of west area of the church yard, where the dean of Lyncolne's house is, in the mynstar close ; and thereabouts was a monastery of nuns afore the tyme that Remigins began the new mynstar of Lyncolne ; of this house there yet remain certain tokens."—Leland.

The fresco painting of the four bishops,* Bloet, Alexander, Chesney and Blesensis, executed in 1728 by Francis Damini, yet remains as a monument of these prelates, an ornament to the upper lesser north transept, and a specimen of the artist's powers. Time is, however, fast destroying the tints, which is the more to be regretted, as that kind of painting admits of no reparation.

* " Bishop Bloet, who died 1122, Alexander a Norman 1147, Chesney 1167, and Blesensis 1209, and were buried in the upper lesser north transept, (perhaps under the coffin fashioned below) have only their pictures painted at full length on the wall above. Other bishops that had monuments are Remigius, 1092, in the choir; Hugh the Burgundian, 1200; Wells, 1235; Grosthead, 1254; Gravesand, 1279; Burgwash, 1340; Fleming, 1431; Chadworth, 1471; Russel, 1495; Smith, 1530; Longland, 1547; Fuller, 1675; bishops whose monuments are defaced were, Sutton, Chadworth, Thomas, Repington, Weke, D'Alderby, Gwiny or Gynewell, Smith. On the new paving of the nave and its transepts, 1782 and 1783, these, with innumerable more, which had lost both figures and inscriptions, were taken up and are intended to be laid down in the aisles of the choir, or the cloister. In digging a grave, near the north door of the choir, was found a leaden plate with a Saxon inscription."—Gough's Camden.

The shrine of St. Hugh *, which stood to the east of the altar, and was once of silver, but replaced by a modest tomb of black marble, for which bishop Fuller wrote a latin inscription to the following purport :

Were there no fear of second sacrilege,
Gold, not marble should cover these ashes:

We cannot but regret
That what were once enshrin'd in silver
should now,

as best agreeing with a degenerate age,
be only cas'd with stone !

Of the pious Hugh this is an humble memorial,
erected by one, who also remembered to build
his own tomb.

* Hugh de Grenoble, while prior of the monastery of Witham had acquired a great reputation for sanctity, which he maintained and improved after becoming bishop. His austere life, his voluntary privations, and his rigid virtue, gained him an ascendancy not only over the inhabitants of his diocese, but over the nobility and leading men in the nation, every one dreaded his censure, every one counted his approbation. He died during the time of the king of Scotland's being in Lincoln, doing homage to king John ; and when his corps was brought for interment to the cathedral, the monarch laid aside their royal robes, walked bare-foot to meet the bier, and bore him on their own shoulders to his grave.

The epitaph on the tomb of Remigius was also written by Bishop Fuller, of which the following is a translation :

Within this urn
lieth Remigius, the founder of this church,
His earthly part was small.
A sepulchre equal to his immortal mind
The world could scarce contain ;
Let then his tomb be the church which he built.
A monument less noble is unworthy of his memory.

That the above prelate, while preserving the memory of his predecessors from obliuion, was not altogether regardless of himself, is pretty evident from the inscription which he placed on his own tomb. It was also in Latin, and is thus translated :

“ In a vault beneath this stone, lie the remains of William Fuller, who, from a remote part of Ireland, was translated to this prelacy, in the year 1667, being the 67th bishop, and also in the 67th year of his age. He died on the ninth of May 1675, if possible, with more serenity than he had lived. He was as active in the state as in the church. Some time before his decease, so mindful was he of death,

that those monuments, which the former pious age had raised to the memory of those bishops, founders of this church, and which the unprincipled of the present had so shamefully destroyed, he rebuilt, though not in a more costly manner than he built his own ; and was intent on repairing many more, when death called him away. Passenger imitate him whom thou must one day follow."

Perhaps the most interesting monumental inscription ever placed in the cathedral, is that of Sir Edward Lake ; but of which, at present, there does not remain a single vestige, and the place it occupied is utterly forgotten ; yet loyalty like his should not be consigned to oblivion.

Sir Edward Lake, baronet, LL. D. chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, lies buried in that cathedral, in whose memory is erected a monument on the pillar near the west door. He married the daughter and heiress of Simon Bibye, esq. His loyalty to king Charles appears by the following grant :

“ CHARLES REX,

“Whereas our trusty and well-beloved Edward Lake, doctor of the laws, our advocate-general for our kingdom of Ireland, in all causes ecclesiastical, civil, and maritime, hath performed to us faithful and good service, both in Ireland and England, and thereby suffered the loss of his estate in both kingdoms, which, when God shall enable us, we intend to repair, and further to reward him. Our will and pleasure therefore is, and we do hereby grant to the said Edward Lake, the nominating and making of a baronet, being confident that he will nominate a man of meet and fitting qualities and condition for that dignity. And for his further encouragement, and as a special mark of our gracious acceptation of his said services, and more particularly that at the battle of Edge Hill, where he received sixteen wounds to the extreme hazard of his life, and his left arm being then disabled by a shot, he held his bridle in his teeth; We do, therefore, confer upon him a baronetship, and do hereby create him baronet. And do give him for a coat of augmentation, to be borne before his own, viz. In a field gules, an armed right arm carrying upon a sword a banner argent, charged with a cross betwixt sixteen shields of the first, and a lion of England in the fesse point: and for a crest, viz. a chevalier in a fighting posture, his scarf red, his left arm hanging down useless, and holding his bridle in his teeth; his face, sword, armour, and horse, crentated. The said baronetship to the said Edward and his heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, or to be begotten; and for want of such heirs male, to the heirs male of the said Edward, the said coat of augmentation, and the crest to him the said Edward and his heirs, and to all descending from him, or them, for ever. All this to be put in form in his patent. Given at our court at Oxford, the 30th. day of December, in the 19th year of our reign.”

The inscriptions to the memory of the Gardiner family cannot be passed over in silence. The first died bishop of Lincoln in 1704, at which time his son was sub-dean. The daughter of the latter appears to have fallen a sacrifice to filial duty, having caught a fever by a too sedulous attention on the sick-bed of her father. They were all buried behind the altar, and have elegant Latin inscriptions engraved on their respective tombs, of which the following are translations:

Whoever thou art that tread'st upon these
hidden ashes

Of a happy bishop, and art mindful of thy
latter end;

Learn how to live,

And gain the glory of a saint.

If thou hast true faith and piety at heart,

And an upright gentleness of mind,

Imitate ancient manners in those of Gardiner.

Who was ever studious of the holy laws of life,

Emulous to be the best of fathers,

And a perfect example of the primitive age.

Equal in temper both to himself and friends,

Neither prosperity, nor adversity, could ever
shake

His steady breast.

On earth he exceeded all fame,
And is now seated with the blessed, to enjoy
Peace everlasting.

Thus admonished—learn to be virtuous.
Swift flying time, and this sepulchred bishop,
forewarn thee
to be mindful of approaching death.
Depart and prosper.

Beneath this marble
LIES JAMES GARDINER A. M.

Sub-dean of this church,
A man greatly beloved.

Under the same stone also lieth his daughter
SUSANNA GARDINER.

In worth like her father,
Both together here entombed.

If you can remember the father,
You may remember him to have excelled
Every thing required in the best of men ;
Nor must you expect to have all his virtues here
enumerated ;

His admirable writings will better make known
What manner of man he was.
His life was a series of holiness, piety, affability
and munificence.

By his excellent sermons, he fully answered the

character here described.

Nothing was penn'd by him
But what excited to morality.

For such a loss

What manner of grief shall we put on ?

Behold him !

In difficulties a comforter ;

An only refuge for the afflicted ;

A man not born for himself alone but for the
good of others ;

An honour and a delight to all his friends.

Finally, he was the greatest ornament of this
church.

But now alas ! mingled with dust and darkness,
No more will that tongue, so grateful to his
hearers, speak ;

Those limbs with decent gestures move no more ;

Nor to the poor extend his bounteous hand :

His eyes will never again look into affliction's
wants,

Nor discord by his mediation cease.

Yet, we should not lament his departure,
But, like him, pave the way to eternal glory.

With such constancy, feeling,

And with upright souls, let us, like him,

Despise death, and rush on to victory ;

As we now beheld him joining the saints,
And enjoying happiness everlasting.

BEHOLD THE DAUGHTER !

She was a glory and an example to her sex ;
Who while she lived,
Was thus early renowned for her munificence,
And many other virtues ;
Still promising greater things !
But, alas ! untimely taken away ;
Even in the flower of her age ;
Changing our hope and joy to lamentation.
Too carefully attending on her sick father,
Hourly administering to his ease,
Her every thought employ'd to cheer his pains,
Whom she saw languishing with disease ;
Over anxious of his health and negligent of her
own,

Was seized with a destructive fever ;
Of which she died a few days after her father.
Thus obedient to her parents, and beloved by
all she lived ;
And much it is doubted whether any could
excel her.

So singularly amiable,
That of her time she was both the admiration
and pride ;

His usual and most pleasing companion ;
For scarcely were they ever seen asunder.

How often when the root is struck,
Do the tender branches pine and wither !

She died lamented by all ;
Death pleasing no one but herself.

Here also lieth
DINAH GARDINER,
The other part of James Gardiner, sub-dean,
And dearer to him, than himself.
She was lately the afflicted and disconsolate
widow,
But now happily joined with her husband
and daughter,
On earth, in the grave, and in heaven ;
Happy companions !
A woman worthy of such a man,
A man happy only with such a woman.
These worthy parents were renowned for
virtue and their
DAUGHTER.

The monument on which was the following
inscription, though lately erected, is one of the
many, which in the spirit of improvement, has
been removed :

Here is interred
DAME HARRIETT,
daughter of lieutenant-general Churchill,

Wife in her first marriage to sir Edward
Fawkner, Kt.

In her second to governor Pownall.

She died Feb. 6th, 1777, aged 51,

Her person was that of animated beauty,
With a complexion of the most exquisite brill-
liancy,

Unfaded when she fell.

Her understanding was of such quickness and
reach of thought,

That her knowledge, although she had learning,
Was instant and original.

Her heart warm'd with universal benevolence
To the highest degree of sensibility,

Had a ready tear for pity,
And glowed with friendship as with a sacred
and inviolate fire.

Her love, to those who were blest with it,
was happiness.

Her sentiments were correct, refined, elevated;
Her manners so cheerful, elegant, winning,
and amiable,

That while she was admired she was beloved,
And while she enlightened, she enlivened.

She was the delight of the world in which she
liv'd ;

She was formed for life,
She was prepared for death :

which being
A gentle wafting to immortality,
She lives
Where life is real.

The black marble monument erected in the south aisle, as it is supposed, to the memory of the infant St. Hugh, who was crucified by the Jews, in the year 1255, though once of rich workmanship, is now too much in ruin and decay to attract the notice of any visitors; a short inscription might yet render it interesting, and preserve the remembrance of such an event.

THE ALTAR PIECE,

A representation of the annunciation, painted by the rev. Mr. Peters, is a beautiful picture, and accords well with the dedication of the church; yet were it fronted by a handsome organ, instead of the old one which dis-

* “ 1255.—Two hundred and two Jews were apprehended for crucifying a child at Lincoln, eighteen of whom were hanged, and the rest heavily fined.”—*Historian's Dictionary.*

graces the minster, it would add much more richness to the choir.

THE ROMAN PAVEMENT,

Discovered a few years ago by some workmen who were clearing away the earth in the open area of the cloisters, on the north of the cathedral, is a very pleasing curiosity. It is composed of small *tesseræ* of various colours, of about an inch in length, disposed in a kind of mosaic work, so as to form the appearance of a coloured carpet.* A shed has been erected over it to preserve it from the weather. This pavement is imagined by the learned to be a specimen of the manner in which the Romans composed the floors of their palaces and temples.

* “ A fine Roman pavement was discovered not many years ago in the centre of the cloister; they have built a little brick building over it to preserve it with commendable care ; but, so vile a one as to look like one of those houses of necessity attached to every cottage in this country ; and which it is hoped will one day become as general in our own.”—Letters from England by Don Espriella.

THE LIBRARY,*

“Over the North Cloister was built by Dean Honeywood, whose portrait, by Hanneman, is still preserved in it. At the east end is the old manuscript library ;” at present made use of as a repository for various relics of antiquity, which have of late been found in the neighbourhood. They are now carefully arranged and numbered, and an account of them entered in a book, which lies open to the inspection of the curious. Among several curious old knives there preserved, is a whittle, agreeing, in description, with that mentioned by Chaucer, and exactly resembling in form the one worn by the side of the poet’s hero, as represented in an old engraving. Sir Joseph Banks refers this to the same cutler, and imagines it to have been made about the year 1300. It was found in the river Witham, near Bardney, in 1787.

* “A library forms one side of the cloister quadrangle, which is also modern and mean.”—Letters from England.

A number of swords are also preserved, found about the same period as the whittle, at the bottom of the river in the neighbourhood of Bardney, Fiskerton, Barlings, and Kirkstead wash, one of which, having in the hollow of the blade the inscription +BENVENVTVS+ on one side, and on the other + ME FECIT + in Saxon characters, is supposed from the crosses to have been made by a Christian ; from the name, by an Italian ; and from the letters, by some person inhabiting the north of Europe. What a pity it is, that these three conclusions will not, like the three points in the circumference of a circle, conduct us to the centre, and discover to us what Italian sword cutler had been obliged to leave the luxurious garden of Europe, to settle among the snows of the north ! This sword, from being partly covered with tin, is but partially corroded, and some of its original polish is yet discernible.

Here are also about a dozen daggers, found at the same time in the river. They are parti-

cularly described in the book before mentioned, and are supposed to be some Norman, some Danish, and some Saxon. The workmanship of some of them is particularly good. A spear head of bone, supposed to have been a British weapon, and at least 1700 years old; and a number of iron and brass ones belonging to the Romans, Normans, and Saxons, are here arranged, with heads of arrows and axes of different sizes; and an unassorted collection of celts, bridle bits, spurs, saucepans, spades, &c. found in the river at the time of its being cleansed by order of the commissioners of drainage, in 1787, are preserved for the gratification of curious strangers, or the investigation of the lovers of antiques. Here is also a number of Roman urns, of various shapes and sizes, some containing bones and ashes, others quite empty, but few of them possessing any of that elegance of form, which we generally expect in the earthen manufactures of that people: they rather resemble some of

the coarsest fabrications of our most unskilful potters. A phial of green glass, half filled with the fragments of human bones, some of them much too large to have been ever admitted by the orifice in the neck, is worth examination. It is a square phial, nine and a half inches long, and three inches thick, with a very small neck, and a flat handle, extending from its mouth to one of its sides; the neck is not more than half an inch wide, and some of the bones are an inch and a half, or two inches broad. The bottle must, therefore, once have been a plain open square jar, and had its neck formed after the admission of the fragments.

In the other room is a good collection of scarce and valuable books; among which are two or three manuscript bibles, beautifully written, and the beginning of every book elegantly illuminated with letters and designs of burnished gold. It is to be regretted that such a library should answer no other purpose than that of a public show-room, to increase

the emoluments of those, who subsist by selling the sight of every thing curious in the minster to the visiting stranger.

GREAT TOM OF LINCOLN,

Which is shewn to every stranger, is one of the largest bells in England, and as such is always a curiosity with those who are only delighted with the wonderful. The present bell cannot boast of much antiquity, having been cast during the reign of James I. to supply the place of the old Tom. A temporary foundry was erected for the purpose in the minster-yard, under the direction of Mr. Henry Holdfield, of Nottingham, and Mr. William Newcomb, of Leicester, bell-founders, of the first celebrity in their time, so that it may properly be stiled Tom of Lincoln.*

This bell weighs 9894 pounds, (the old one weighed only 7807); the circumference

* “ We ascended one of the other towers afterward to see Great Tom, the largest bell in England. At first it disappointed me, but the disappointment wore off, and we became satisfied that it was as great a thing

of its mouth is 22 feet 8 inches; and its internal capacity equal to 424 gallons ale measure, so that it would contain 7632 Lincoln pots, (supposing these to run at the rate of 18 in the gallon) and consequently would afford a pot to every man, woman, and child, in the city.

Round the crown is this inscription in raised Roman capitals :—“ SPIRITUS SANCTUS A PATRE & FILIO PROCEDENS SUAVITER SONANS AD SALUTEM, ANNO DOMINI 1610, DEC. 3d REGNI JACOBI ANGLIÆ OCTAVO & SCOTIÆ 44.”

as it is said to be. A tall man might stand in it upright, the mouth measures one and twenty English feet in circumference, and it would be a large tree of which the girth equalled the size of its middle. The hours are struck upon it with a hammer. I should tell you that the method of sounding bells in England is not by striking, but by swinging them: No bell, however, which approaches nearly to the size of this, is ever moved, except this; it is swung on Whitsunday, and when the judges arrive to try the prisoners. Another fit occasion would be at executions, to which it would give great solemnity, for the sound is heard far and wide over the fens. On other occasions it was disused, because it shook the tower, but the stones have now been secured with iron cramps. Tom, which is the familiar abbreviation of Thomas, seems to be the only name which they give to a bell in this country.”—
Letters from England.

And on the lower part, in the same kind of letters, the following :—

“LAURENTIUS STAUNTON DECANUS ROGERUS PARKER, PRECENTOR, MAGISTER FABRICIÆ, GEORGIUS EALAND, MAGISTER FABRICIÆ ; RICARDJS CLAYTON, ARCHIDIACONUS, LINCOLN.”

Both inscriptions are most beautifully ornamented with borders of fleurs-de-lis, and corded mouldings. At present this bell is never rung, and the only use made of it is for the minster clock to strike the hours upon ; even at the times at which it was customary to toll it, it is now struck by hand with a hammer or mallet.

In the round tower is a peal of six bells, called lady bells ; they are used for chiming in to prayers, and are also rung on lady-day.

THE ELASTIC STONE BEAM,

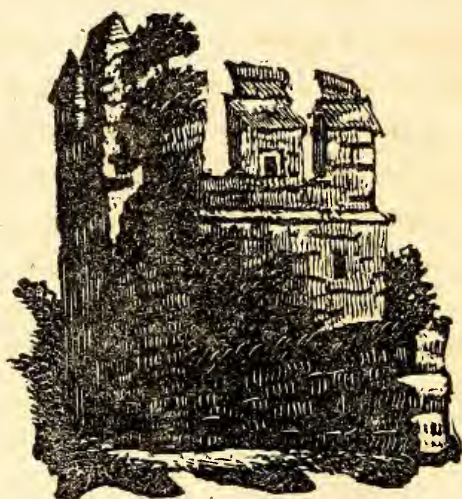
Which connects the north and south walls of the cathedral, above the vaulting of the nave and transept, though not sufficiently striking to be an object of curiosity to the generality of visitors, is among architects esteemed a mas-

ter-piece of masonry. It is composed of many large stones, and is so sensibly elastic, as to vibrate very forcibly when leapt or trode upon. The wonder is, how a number of stones, laid together like a piece of timber, and unsupported, but at the ends, should be able to retain its situation : but a very little observation will discover its mechanism ; for, though it has the appearance of a mere balk, it is evidently constructed on the principles of an arch, and probably of that kind since distinguished by the term Catenarian. Every stone is evidently a key-stone, and though the whole forms two planes, parallel above and below, it, notwithstanding, possesses all the strength and solidity of a regularly turned arch. No curiosity in the minster is better worth the observation of the ingenious traveller.

THE CLOSE, &c.

The close of the cathedral has more the appearance of a military than a religious enclosure. It seems to have been every where embat-





led,* and the forts and gates which have hitherto escaped dilapidation, demonstrate it to have possessed no inconsiderable degree of strength†. The two castellettes in the wall of the Chancellor's garden, are very beautiful in their kind ; and by the stile of building employed, appear to have been erected about the time of Henry IV. They had each of them two floors ; the lowermost of which was vaulted. The roofs were flat, and surmounted by battlements ; and the walls in several places pierced with loop holes.—Part of the battlements yet remain ; and when a bright morning sun enlivens the sad ivy which mantles over them, and plays among the fragments of the ruined mouldings and

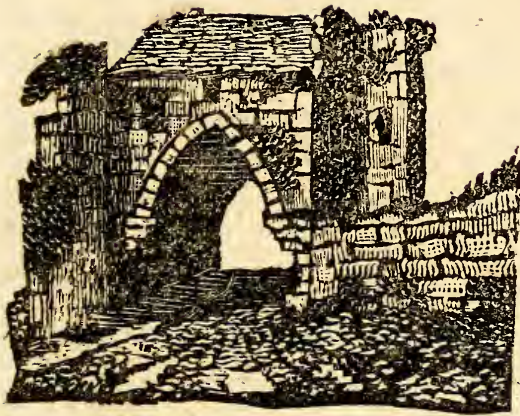
* “ All the whole close is invironed with an high strong wawle, having divers gates in it, whereof the principal is the excheker gate. The paroche church of St. Margaret is within the close be E. S. E.”—Leland.

† The close wall was built in the reign of Edward I. by Bishop Sutton, for the security of the canons and other ministers of the church, resorting there at midnight to say matins.”—Gough's Camden.

projecting angles of the walls, these towers form an appearance singularly interesting and picturesque. From the most eastern of the two, the remains of the wall run to Potter-gate, the grand entrance of the Close from the south, at the south east corner of the minster yard. It is partly ruined, though enough remains to transmit to us the mode of building in the fourteenth century, and to convey an idea that this was once a beautiful inlet. It is supposed to have derived its name from a pottery, which, in the time of the Romans, was probably established near this part of the city, and of which many proofs are yet in existence.

In the south wall, at a little distance from Potter-gate, toward the west, on the summit of what is improperly called 'the Grecian* stairs,'

* "The term Grecian applied to these stairs, is according to Camden, a corruption of gress-stone, the former word being an ancient expression for an inclined plane. I should rather derive it from the French term gris (gris-stone) a distinctive appellation for the colour of a particular stone; or from the term grit (grit-stone) an expression made use of in the mountainous parts of England, to distin- h a silicious



View of Potter Gate, Top of the New Road.

the remains of the postern-gate are situated. This gate, like most of the others, is of what is called the Gothic form; and is composed of large stones, but possesses very little beauty; indeed the situation is little calculated to shew it to advantage, being shut up both above and below by a narrow passage, formed of high walls and old buildings; and boasting of no picturesque appendage, but the tufts of wall-flower which grow spontaneously on the top, and small patches of lichen and maiden-hair, which diversify the sameness of its walls.

The Chequer, or Exchequer-gate, in the west wall of the Close, between the cathedral and castle hill, is, though much inferior to

from a calcarious stone: The stones of which these steps or stairs were originally composed, would determine with certainty to which of these it owes its etymology. The term "stairs," which Camden says signifies a landing place, favours the tradition received in Lincoln, of a cock boat having been found here, chained to a post, in digging the foundations of some of the contiguous buildings, which, if true, proves that the water once extended to the foot of this elevated part of the city."

what it originally was, the most elegant gate not only in the close but in the city. This gateway, not many years ago, was a double one ; the two gate-houses forming the eastern and western boundaries of a quadrangle ; the north side of which was formed by a church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, now called the Chequer church ; and the south-side filled up by a row of dwelling-houses, extending from one gate-house to the other. The eastern end of this double gate is the only part now remaining. It consists of one large pointed arch, lined with brick, and two smaller ones, of similar design and execution. On each side of the large arch is an elegant hexagonal turret, beautifully surmounted with battlements, and decorated with mouldings, which add much to the lightness of its appearance. The house is of the height of five stories ; the windows are of various forms and dimensions, and scattered irregularly over the face of the building ; those directly over the arches are of the Gothic form, and project



View of an old Gateway near the White Hart Inn



considerably from the wall, particularly that placed above the middle arch, which is also different from all the rest. This building is let off in different dwellings; a public house is kept in the apartments to the north of the southern postern, and the person whose province it is to shew the curiosities of the minster, now occupies the contiguous rooms. This gateway appears to have been built about the reign of Edward I. A gateway near the White Hart Inn, and another opposite are of a workmanship very different from the rest of the erections on the wall of the Close: they possess little beauty and afford still less interest to the beholder. The appearance of that nearest the White Hart, is little superior to that of a country barn; is entirely without battlements; and the upper part projects considerable over the lower, and is supported by props resembling inverted buttresses.

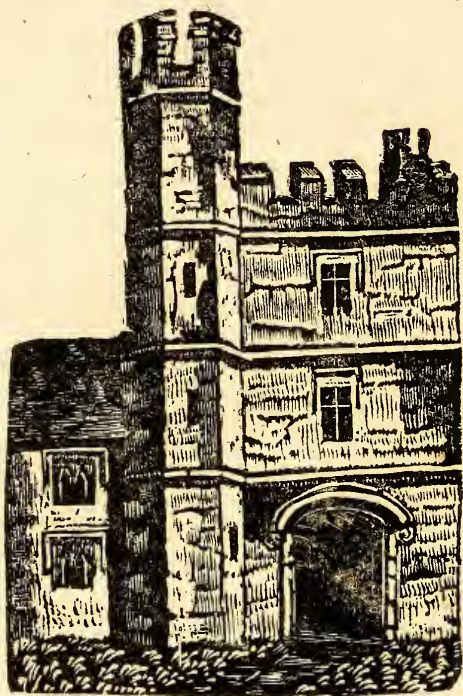
The north gate of the Close, at the N.E. corner of the minster yard, was formerly a double gate, and had a port-cullis in the inner gate-

way. The groove in which it was raised up or let down is yet very distinctly visible. This inner gateway is all that has escaped destruction, and, though much plainer than the west gate, is far from being void of interest or beauty. The great arch is pointed, but the postern is of the form which the Saxons gave to their arches; they are both composed of large stones, and lined with the same materials. This building is beautifully embattled, and the weather tints are so profusely diffused over its mouldering wall, and assort so well with the contiguous scenery, as to render its south front most peculiarly picturesque and striking. It was probably erected about the end of the fourteenth century.

The following quotation from Gough's Camden, describing the Close, and the buildings within it, may serve to conclude this chapter :

“The Close wall has been embattled quite round, and had several towers on it; but they are now ruined, and the battlements almost every where demolished. It has still five





View of Part of the Deanry, known as Welsh's Tower.

gates and a postern. The principal gate, facing the castle-hill, is called the Chequer. Here are two handsome stone gate-houses, with a large gate in the middle, and a postern on each side, all curiously vaulted; and their roofs, till within the last fifty years, were leaded. On the south-side of the Chequer, two or three dwelling-houses reach from one gatehouse to the other. On the north-side, St. Mary Magdalen's church, built here after Bishop Sutton removed the parishioners out of the nave of the cathedral, which Remigius had built on the ancient scite of the church, completes the quadrangle. Here is a fine well,* common to the inhabitants of this little square.

“ The next gate is a little more north, between the White Hart and Angel inns, facing the Bail; a third opposite to it, facing East-

* Another well for the use of the inhabitants of the minster yard is dug at the east end of the cathedral near the chapter house, and is enclosed by a beautiful building of an octagonal form, supported by buttresses and surmounted by a dome.

gate; the fourth faces North-gate. These have all had double gates. A fifth is called Potter-gate; and the postern is at the top of the Gree-stone stairs.

“ The Deanry-house * was founded by Dean, afterwards Bishop, Gravesend, in 1254; the Gate-house by Dean Fleming, whose arms are on it; the front next the minster has the initials of Roger Parker, and the date 1616, over the bow-window; the hall by Dean Fuller, whose arms are over the door. It has been since improved by Dean Yorke. To it adjoins an ancient building called “ the Work’s Chantry,” the habitations of the four Chantry priests, who celebrated daily for the foundation of, and benefactors to the fabric, but more anciently it was the chancellor’s house, till 1321, when the present house was assigned to Chancellor Beke. Opposite to the south gate

* The great similarity observable in the appearance of the deanry and the chequer-gate, would, without any other proof, justify the antiquary in referring them both to the same period.

of the minster, by the palace-gate, stands the Chantry-house of Nicholas Lord Cantilupe, a stone building, till lately leaded. On the north front are these coats of arms, carved in stone:—gules a fess varié between three leopards' heads jessant fleurs-de-lis, Or, Cantilupe; and gules bezanté a canton ermine Zouche.

“The vicar's college, now called “Old Vicary,” formed a quadrangle, of which there remain only four good houses, which are sufficient for the present vicars. The gateway is adorned with these coats of arms:—old France and England quarterly; between a cross botoné, Bishop Sutton, and a fess between six cross crosslets, Beauchamp. This college was begun by Bishop Sutton, whose executors finished the hall, kitchen, and several chambers.

“The long building below the quadrangle, now divided into stables and hay lofts, seems to have been built by Bishop Alnwick and John Breton, prebendary of Sutton cum Bucks; the bishop's arms, argent a cross mo-

liné sable, and the rebus BRE on a tun, being on the east end.

“ To the chancellor’s house adjoins that of the choristers, first assigned them by Bishop Gravesend. The house of the poor clerks, who lived together by a constitution of Bishop Sutton, is that where the residentiaries entertain their vicars and officers. Burgherst’s chantry house and others are now leased out.

“ Hard by, over the gate-way of a private house, were kept, till within these few years, the bishop’s and archdeacon’s registers, the records of which begin earlier than those of either archbishopric, (or, perhaps, any see in England) with Remigius the founder, and after an interval resumed. From Bishop Wells, 1209, to Bishop Barlow, 1608, there is a series of registers in good preservation ; those of the five eldest bishops in rolls, the others in large vellum books down to the reformation ; after which the care of the registers here, as well as at York and other places, seems to have slackened a little. A book of

the endowments of the vicarages throughout the diocese is written in the same small fair hand, full of observations, as Bishop Wells's roll of institutions..

On the south side of the hill is the bishop's palace, hanging, as Leland says, "*in declivio*," once a glorious and magnificent structure, built by Bishop Chesney, to whom the scite was granted by Henry II. being all the land, with the foss, from the wall of the Bail of Lincoln, by St. Nicholas's church-yard, to that of St. Andrew, and thence to the east city wall, free and quit of land-gavel, passage, and all other things; with free licence to break a gate through the Bail wall for his passage to and from church. It was enlarged with great magnificence by Hugh and Bec, and put into complete repair by Williams; but was ruined in the civil war, except the gate, the work of Bishop Alnwick, whose arms, a cross moliné, are both on the spandrils and wooden door; and on the base of a bow-window over

the gate, were the arms of France and England quarterly, between those of Bishop Alnwick and the see. The shell of the hall, begun by Hugh the Burgundian, and finished by Hugh the second, is 84 feet by 50, supported by two rows of marble pillars, with the arches opening into the screen, at the south end, and communicating, by a bridge of one lofty pointed arch, with the kitchen and principal apartments. This hall had four double windows on a side, and from its width was probably supported by two rows of pillars. Bishop Hugh the second built the famous kitchen, which has seven chimnies in it. From the gate to the close wall, west of the old vicars, Bishop Alnwick built a curious chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the walls and roof were almost entire, 1727, but since pulled down. In the window were some lines commemorating the saint and the founder. The front of the palace, next the city, exhibits three stout buttresses, probably the work of Bishop Williams, who laid out much money

on the repair of this fabric, which, when entire, was exceeded by few of our ancient castles in situation, size, magnificence, and extent of prospect.* The late Dr. Nelthorpe, obtaining a lease of the scite, built, with the old materials, a good stone house, since much enlarged, in which the bishop is at present accommodated during the short visits which he pays to his see.”

* The ruins of the palace, overtopped with wall-flower, or mouldering into dust, form some of the most picturesque scenes which Lincoln can present. The tottering stairs, the broken arches, the gloomy vaults, and “ivy mantled towers,” overlooking the lower city, and commanding a prospect into the five neighbouring counties, render the palace garden one of the most entertaining and picturesque spots imaginable.



CHAPTER V.

THE SEE OF LINCOLN.

WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF SOME OF ITS BISHOPS.

AS the jurisdiction of this bishopric was great, so the revenues (says the editor of Camden,) “ were, before the reformation, proportioned to it. Except the two archbishoprics, and the principality bishoprics that had baronies belonging to them, viz. Winchester, Durham, and Ely, no see in the kingdom was so well endowed; insomuch that we meet with no bishop translated from hence to any see except Winchester, before the reign of Elizabeth; though since, Mr. Willis observes, no less than 10 out of 17 have left this for other sees.

“ Nor was it less remarkable for its many palaces, or places of residence for the bishops, within the diocese; for they had, before 1547,

eight furnished in the diocese, besides others. In this county, Lincoln, Sleaford and Nettleham; in Rutland, Lidington; in Huntingdonshire, Buckden; in Buckinghamshire, Wooburn, and Tinghurst; in Oxfordshire, Banbury castle; and two more at Newark, county of Nottingham; and Lincoln place, Chancery-lane, London. All these, except about thirty manors, were given up in 1st of Edward VI. by Holbeach, the first married bishop; who to gratify some courtiers, and raise a family, exchanged every thing for impropriations, so that now scarce four manors remain of the antient estates; and Bishop Kennet observes, this see, above all others, consists in the propriety of rectories and tythes; and as Buckden palace reverted to the see after the duke of Somerset's death, and a little before his own in 1551, Mr. Willis observes, that in the first year of his promotion here, as a presage of misfortunes to the church, the tall spire of his cathedral (reputed higher than that of Salisbury) fell down; and the city

parish churches went to rack, and were most of them demolished during the time he continued at Lincoln. He died at Nettleham, August 6th, 1551, and was buried there under a tomb of freestone, with his arms carved on the sides. Queen Mary restored the several estates to Bishop White ; but Queen Elizabeth took them back on his deprivation in 1559."

The bishoprics of England, like all other establishments, arose progressively to the state of opulence in which we find them previous to the reformation ; for, in the early ages of christianity, when the gospel was first revealed to our British ancestors, their pastors were people of a different description from those of after times. Simplicity characterised the worship of those days ; and the dignitaries of the ancient church, lowly and humble like their meek master, considered themselves but as the servants of the brotherhood ; they however acknowledged no supreme head on earth, and held their church directly from the merciful

deity who had condescended to make known to them the way of salvation. The Saxon pagans drove these well meaning christians into the most remote and secret part of the island, and again introduced the worship of Odin and his fellows, till Austin and Paulinus, deputed by the bishop of Rome, converted these ruthless idolators, and again spread the doctrine of Christ, or rather of the successors of St. Peter, over the land. The tenets of the ancient British church were thus widely altered; simplicity was exchanged for unmeaning ceremony; petitions to God himself for supplications to subaltern saints; and thus the introduction of papal opinions soon paved the way for papal domination. When this ill-fated country became subject to the yoke of the Normans, the pope from the assistance he granted to William, in his invasion, by blessing his army, and consecrating his banners, thought himself entitled to some return, and immediately began to make his long meditated encroachments on this un-

happy land. William's interest prompted him to assist his holiness, as he imagined that by the removal of the Saxon clergy he could more easily reduce those whom his arms had defeated. The event justified his hopes; and the introduction of a Norman prelacy, blindly devoted to the see of Rome, and slaves from their infancy to every tool of power, completed the subjugation which William's arms alone would in vain have attempted to perform.

From this period, we find a great change in the ecclesiastical affairs of England. Old sees were dissolved and new ones established, which were entirely filled by Normans. The diocese of Wessex, which, from the time of Birinus, in 635, had had its see at Dorchester, was broken up, and Remigius, its bishop, translated to Lincoln, which was made into a see for his accommodation.

From the period of Remigius, this diocese was for a long series of years under the au-

thority of foreigners, or what was equivalent, under men born in England, but educated in foreign seminaries. They all seem to have been animated with the desire of increasing the temporal consequence of the see, and of rendering themselves independent of the authority of the monarch, and afterwards attempted to dispute the power of the pontiff himself; and no one, till the time of the temporising, dastardly Holbeach, seems to have forgot that the church was in every respect independent of the crown, and in no wise to be governed by the whim of any monarch, whom chance or arms might place upon the throne.

The episcopal chair of Lincoln appears to have been frequently filled by men of the first talents and abilities; and in the following list we find some who have astonished all Europe by their erudition, and kindled a fire which ultimately consumed the power of the pope in England, and staggered the faith of surrounding nations.

To this noble cathedral belong, besides the

bishop, a dean, precentor, chancellor, sub-dean, six archdeacons, 52 prebendaries, 4 priest vicars, 5 lay vicars or singing men, an organist, 7 poor clerks, 4 choristers, 6 Burghersh chanters, &c. The revenues were valued 26th Henry VIII. at 1962l. per annum clear, now 830l, and the dividend money of the chapter 546l.

Of this see, Camden himself observes, “ the diocese of Lincoln, not confined within the narrow limits, which, in the early Saxon church, satisfied the bishop of Sidnacester, who presided over this county, takes in so many counties that it was ready to sink under its own greatness ; and though Henry II. took out of it the diocese of Ely, and Henry VIII. those of Peterborough and Oxford, it is still reckoned the largest in England for jurisdiction and number of counties, and comprehends 1247 parish churches ”

The regular succession of its bishops is exhibited in the following tables.

A TABLE of the BISHOPS of LINCOLN, from the NORMAN CONQUEST to the present time.

<i>Bishops of Lincoln.</i>	<i>Former situation.</i>	<i>Time of Succession.</i>	<i>Where Translated.</i>	<i>Time of Death.</i>	<i>Where Buried.</i>
Remigius (1)	Bishop of Dorchester	1088		May 15. 1092	Lincoln Cathedral.
Robert Bloet (2)	Chancellor, to William I.	1092		Jan. 12. 1123	Ditto
Alexander (3)		July 22. 1123		July 20. 1147	Ditto
Robert de Chesney (4)	Archdeacon of Leicester	Sept. 1147		Jan. 26. 1167	Ditto
Geof. de Plantagenet (5)		1173	York, 1182		
Walter de Constantii (6)		1183	Ruean, 1184		
Hugh de Grenoble (7)	Prior of Witham	Sept. 21. 1186		Nov. 17. 1200	Rouen in Normandy.
William de Blois		1204		1206	Lincoln Cathedral.
Hugh de Wells	Chancellor of England	1209		Dec. 28. 1234	Ditto
Robert Grostete (8)	Chancellor of Oxford	1235		Oct. 3. 1253	Ditto
Henry Lexington (9)	Dean of Lincoln	May 17. 1254		Aug. 18. 1258	Ditto
Richard de Gravesend	Ditto	Nov. 3. 1258		Dec. 1279	Ditto
Oliver Sutton (10)	Ditto	Sept. 8. 1280		Nov. 13. 1299	Ditto
John d'Alderby (11)	Chancellor of Lincoln	June 12. 1300		Jan. 9. 1319	Ditto
Thomas le Bec	Canon of Lincoln	January 1319		1319	Ditto
Henry Burghersh	Prebendary of York	July 1320		Dec. 1340	Ditto
Thomas le Bec	Prebendary of Lincoln	July 7. 1342		1346	Ditto
John Gynewell (12)	Archd. of Northampton	1347		Aug. 1362	Ditto
John Buckingham (13)	Dean of Litchfield	June 25. 1363	Chester		Canterbury.
Henry Beaufort (14)	Prebendary of York	1404	Winchester		Winchester.
Philip Repington (15)	Chancellor of Oxford	March 20. 1405		1425	Lincoln Cathedral.
Richard Fleming (16)	Canon of York	1420		Jan. 28. 1430	Ditto

William Grey	Bishop of London	1430	Feb.	1435	Lincoln Cathedral.
William Alnwick (17)	Bishop of Norwich	1436	Dec. 5.	1449	Ditto
Marmaduke Lumley	{ Precentor of Lincoln & Bishop of Carlisle.	1450		1450	Charterhouse London
John Chedworth	Bishop of Rochester	1451	Dec.	1471	Lincoln Cathedral.
Thomas Scott	Ditto	1471		1491	Ditto
John Russel (18)	Bishop of Lichfield	1480	Jan.	1513	
William Smith (19)		1495	Jan. 5.		
Thomas Wolsey (20)	March	1513	Feb. 4.	1520	
William Atwater	Nov. 12.	1514	May 7.	1547	Eton College.
John Langland (21)	Chancellor of Lincoln	1521	Aug. 2.	1551	Lincoln Cathedral.
Henry Holbeach (22)	Confessor to Henry VIII.	1547			
John Taylor (23)	Bishop of Bristol	1552			
John White	Prebend of Winchester	1555	June 5.		
Thomas Watson (24)	Dean of Durham	1557	May 25.	1579	Wisbech Church.
Nicholas Bullingham	Frebend of Lincoln	1559	Jan. 21.	1583	Winchester.
Thomas Cooper (25)		1570			
William Wickham	Dean of Lincoln	1584	Dec. 6.	1594	
William Chaderton	Bishop of Chester	1595	April 5.		
William Barlow	Bishop of Rochester	1608	July		
Richard Neal	Bishop of Lichfield	1613	Jan. 17.	April 6.	Lincoln Cathedral.
George Mountain	Dean of Westminster	1617	Dec. 14.	Sept. 7.	Buckden.
John Williams	Ditto	1621	July 10.		
Thomas Winniffe		1641	February	Sept.	1654
Robert Saunderson	Prebendary of Lincoln	1660		1662	Buckden.

<i>Bishops of Lincoln.</i>	<i>Former situation.</i>	<i>Time of Succession.</i>	<i>Where Translated.</i>	<i>Time of Death.</i>	<i>Where Buried.</i>
Benjamin Laney	Bishop of Peterborough	March 1662	Ely 1667		
William Fuller	Bishop of Limerick	Sept. 22. 1667		April 22. 1675	Lincoln Cathedral.
Thomas Barlow		June 1675		1691	Buckden.
Thomas Tennyson		Jan. 10. 1691	Canterbury 1694		Lambeth.
James Gardiner	Subdean of Lincoln	March 10. 1695		March 1. 1704	Lincoln Cathedral.
William Wake	Dean of Exeter	Oct. 21. 1705	Canterbury 1715		
Edmund Gibson		1715	London 1723		
Richard Reynolds	Chan. of Peterborough	June 20. 1723		Jan. 15. 1743	
John Thomas		1743	Salisbury 1761		
John Green	✠	1761		1779	
Thomas Thurlow		1779	Durham 1736		
George Tomline		1787			

REMARKS.—(1)—Built the cathedral before 1092. (2)—His bowels were interred at Eversham in Oxfordshire. He added 21 prebendaries to the 21 established by Remigius. (3)—Rebuilt the church and added several estates to it. (4)—Built the palace in Lincoln, and purchased a residence in London for the bishops. (5)—Gave two bells to the church. (6)—This prelate hardly appears to have ever seen his cathedral. (7)—In 1201, this prelate was canonized by the name of St. Hugh. (8)—The dean and chapter of Oxford petitioned Pope Clement V. to canonize Groslete. (9)—Built a chantry in the cathedral. (10)—Began the building of the Close Wall. (11)—This bishop was generally, from his great sanctity, called St. John d'Allderby. (12)—Was a great benefactor to the church. (13) Having offended the pope he translated Cardinal Beaufort. (15)—Retired from his bishopric in 1420. (16)—Was translated by the pope to the see of York, but the chapter refusing to admit him, he came back to Lincoln, and the pope was obliged to revoke his bull. (17)—Built the beautiful south porch. (18)—Made chancellor of England by Richard III. Left some lands in Stowe Park to (19)—the dean and chapter of Lincoln. (20)—The famous Cardinal Wolsey. (21)—A slavish flatterer of Henry VIII. (22)—Gave up many of the possessions of the see. (23)—Deprived of his see by Queen Mary, soon after he obtained it. (24)—Deprived of this see in 1559. (25)—Camden speaks highly of this prelate, who was his schoolmaster.

Biographical Sketches

OF SOME OF THE BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN WHO
HAVE FILLED THE EPISCOPAL CHAIR IN LINCOLN.

PAULINUS,

Bishop of Rochester in England, was sent into this kingdom by Pope Gregory the great in the year 660 to preach the faith with Saint Augustine who had already converted a number of infidels. He made great progress during the reign of Ethelbert, the first christian monarch in England, but he suffered much under the reign of his successor Edward, and a great number of converts renounced the faith about 614. Edwin, king of Northumberland, having sent to demand in marriage, Edelburga, daughter of Ethelbert, of her brother Eadbald king of Kent, (for there were then seven little kings in England), Eadbald, who was a christian, as well as the princess Edelburga, replied to the ambassadors, that he could not give her to a pagan and idolator. Edwin promised to leave the princess and all

her suite, the undisturbed exercise of their religion, and even to make profession of it himself if he found it agreeable to truth: On this promise the princess was sent to Edwin under the conduct of Paulinus, whom the archbishop St. Justus (one of the missionries) had just consecrated bishop. This holy man instructed Edwin, who soon received the light of the gospel, and with his two sons, and the lords of his court, was presently baptized in a temporary church built for the purpose. Paulinus continued at the court of Edwin for six years; and, even to the death of this prince, continued to preach christianity with such wonderful success, that he was obliged to baptize in the open river, from the number of proselytes who presented themselves to him. Pope Honorius, who had succeeded Boniface the fifth, sent the pall to Paulinus, and wrote to the king to congratulate him on his conversion. Some time afterward Cadwallon, king of Scotland, and a tributary monarch to Edwin, revolted and killed him in battle, which

threw the kingdom into the utmost confusion, and rendered it necessary for Paulinus to fly. He, therefore, took with him the queen, and conveyed her safe to Canterbury, to her brother Eadbald, who, in return, conferred the bishopric of Rochester on Paulinus. The good old man retired to his see, and there ended his days on the 10th of October, 644.

—*Le grand dictionnaire historique, article S. Paulin.*

REMIGIUS,

The first bishop of Lincoln, was a native of Fescamp in Normandy, and one of those who joined the fortunes of William in his attempt on this country. Nothing can be traced with certainty of his manner of life previous to his being removed from the see of Dorchester; but he soon became conspicuous in his new diocese by the erection of a cathedral, inferior in beauty and extent to none at that time in England, and which even now is scarcely surpassed in Europe for elegance and symmetry. He died four days previous to that appointed

for the consecration of his cathedral, and was buried in the upper north transept, on the 15th of May, 1092.

Remigius appointed for the government of his cathedral, a dean, a precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and twenty-one prebendaries, and placed over his diocese seven archdeacons, which is one more in number than the diocese has at present. He rebuilt the monastery of Bardney, which had, upwards of two hundred years before, been destroyed by the Danes. He changed the minster of Stowe into a benedictine monastery; built a hospital for lepers in Lincoln; was the cause of his royal master building Battel abbey in Sussex, on the spot where the unfortunate Harold was defeated, and of another at Caen in Normandy. He is represented as very charitable, and for three months in every year fed daily one thousand poor persons, and clothed those among them who were either blind or lame.

ROBERT BLOET,

Formerly chaplain to king William, and afterwards chancellor to Rufus, succeeded Remigius in 1092. He seems to be remarkable for nothing but the consecration, finishing, and enriching of the cathedral, and the adding of twenty-one more prebendaries to the twenty-one established by his predecessor.

ALEXANDER, THE BENEVOLENT,

Succeeded Bloet in the twenty-third year of Henry I. In his time the cathedral suffered by fire; he repaired it, increased the number of prebendaries, bought several manors, and erected several castles on the estates belonging to the see. This prelate built Newark castle, and was one of those who rendered themselves obnoxious to king Stephen, and declared for the empress Matilda.

ROBERT DE CHESNEY

from being an archdeacon of Leicester, was consecrated bishop of Lincoln in 1147. He seems to have been more remarkable for the

improvement of his see than for any public business. He added another prebendary, purchased an episcopal residence in London, built the palace in Lincoln, and founded St. Catharine's priory. He, however, left his see much in debt, and gave up the patronage of St. Alban's Abbey, by which act the see of Lincoln lost that and fifteen parishes, whose manors belonged to that abbey, viz ; Walford, Rickmansworth, Norton, Ridge, Hoxton, Walden-Abbots, Sanet, Langley-Abbots, Elstre, Bushy, Cudicot, Shephele, Sandridge, Redburne, and Barnet.

GEOFFREY DE PLANTAGENET,

A natural son of Henry II. by Fair Rosamond, was elected to the see of Lincoln in 1173. He cleared off the mortgage with which the late bishop left it encumbered, recovered several of its former possessions, and gave two bells to the cathedral. In 1182 he resigned, and was soon afterwards made archbishop of York.

King John having imposed a duty of three

shillings on every plough land, this prelate, though his brother, opposed the collecting of it within his province, which induced the king to order his sheriff to seize upon all his temporalities. The archbishop in return interdicted the whole province of York, and excommunicated the sheriff; and John soon after, on a progress into Scotland, exacting great fines of such as had trespassed in his forests, was denied any refreshment by the archbishop, who had also prohibited the ringing of the bells at Beverley to his honour.

WALTER DE CONSTANTIS,

Though a man spoken much of in his own country, was no way eminent here. He was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, at Caen, in Normandy, in 1183, and in the year following was translated to the archbishopric of Rouen.

HUGH DE GRENOBLE,

A prior of Witham, was consecrated bishop of Lincoln in the thirty-second year of Henry II. and few men seem to have been more highly

thought of by the religious of his time. His uncommon abstinence, virtue, and piety, rendered him the idol of the common people, who dreaded his censure more than any other calamity. Nor was his influence confined alone to the vulgar; his austerity gave him authority over the king himself, which he, on some occasions, made use of. As an instance of the regard in which he was held, in defiance of his monarch, he ordered the tomb of Fair Rosamond to be removed from the choir of Godstow church, alledging that the house of God ought not to be profaned by the body of a harlot. He had also some disputes with the pope, and was obliged to pay a fine of 1000 marks for contempt of his edicts. He beautified and enlarged this cathedral, recovered several lost lands, and bought off the king's tribute.*

* 1194. (Richard I.)—"Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, this year gave for the liberty of his church, 1000 marks of silver, redeeming thereby the custom of giving to the king of England every year, a cloak lined with sable furs."—Daniel's History.

He added two more prebends to those already established, and chose his clergy from amongst the most religious men in the kingdom. But the honour of his life was much eclipsed by that of his death, three crowned heads actually bearing his bier into the minster, and depositing it in the ground. He was afterwards canonized by the title of St. Hugh.

WILLIAM DE BLOIS AND HUGH DE WELLS
Seem to be only remarkable for temporising with the follies of a weak prince, and an ambitious pontiff. On the death of Hugh the see was filled by

ROBERT GROSTETE, or *Great-Head*,
Of whom the following account is extracted from *Le grand dictionnaire historique*:—

Robert Grostete, in Latin *Magno Capite*, in English *Great-Head*, was an Englishman, born of poor parents, but who were much honoured by the virtues and talents of their son. Having commenced his studies, and travelled into

France, he made so great a progress in the sciences and languages, that, on his return to England, he was made chancellor of Oxford, and merited the character of the first theologist, and the most learned professor of his time. Such merit could not long remain without reward; he was therefore first made archdeacon of Leicester, and afterward bishop of Lincoln. He discharged the duties of his office with credit to himself, and employed the rest of his life either in conversation with men of letters, (of whom he was always the protector and friend), or in composing works of theology, of which he is said to have written upwards of two hundred. This wise and learned prelate died in 1253."

Grostete seems to have been a man of independent spirit, and one who would bear no encroachment on the privileges of the church, whether from the king or from the pope. Having, on some account or other, excommunicated a person in his diocese, and the sheriff refusing to imprison him, he im-

mediately excommunicated the sheriff. The king, to whom the friends of the sheriff made their complaint, called the bishop to account for not applying to him before he proceeded to such extremities. Grostete answered, that these were matters over which kings had no authority. On this the king applied to the pope to secure what he judged was his privilege, that of hearing the last appeals in any dispute between the clergy and the laity, and Grostete found himself under the necessity of taking a journey to Rome to argue the point with his holiness himself. The pope inclining to the side of the king, confirmed the opinion Grostete had previously conceived of the court of Rome, and induced him to disregard all the edicts of the pontiff, and to question his right of appointing Italian priests, (a practice, at that time, very prevalent) to English benefices; and on his return home he wrote his holiness a very severe letter on the subject. The pope, unaccustomed

to this freedom, felt himself much offended, and cried out in a rage to his attendants, " Shall this old dotard, whose sovereign is my vassal, lay down rules for me ? by St. Peter and St. Paul I will make such an example of him as shall amaze the whole world ;" and he kept his promise, for the pontiff having excommunicated him, the world was surprised to see an individual treat with contempt a power which could shake nations, and keep possession of his see in defiance of all the rancour of the descendant of St. Peter. He died, bishop of Lincoln, in the thirty-sixth year of Henry III. This prelate founded a nunnery at Grimsby, and a priory at Chetwood, in Buckinghamshire.

HENRY BURGHERSH,

The fifth bishop after Grostete, was consecrated bishop of Lincoln at Boulogne in France, in July 1320. He seems to have been eminent only for disloyalty to his prince, and oppressing the poor. Of the former, history

furnishes us with many proofs in his behaviour to the unfortunate Edward II. to whom he owed his advancement; and the latter is exemplified in the following anecdote from Camden:—"At Tinghurst, county of Bucks, Henry Burwarsh or Burghersh, bishop of Lincoln, and chancellor of England in the reign of Edward II. with whom he was a very great favourite, by mere might, against all right and reason, took in the land of many poor people, without making the least reparation therein, to complete his park. However, the canons of Lincoln, (warned, as some say, by his ghost, which could not rest after his death, but appeared to them in a hunting dress, telling them he was appointed keeper of this park, and beseeching them to throw it open), restored the poor to their lands again."

JOHN BUCKINGHAM.

The third bishop after Burghersh, annexed the prebend of Stowe to the chancellorship of the cathedral, and the rectory of Kilsby to the pre-

centorship. On a quarrel with Boniface IX. the pope translated him to Chester, which see being far less valuable than Lincoln, he refused to accept of, and retiring to Canterbury, ended his days in a monastery. He was a great benefactor to William of Wickham's college in Oxford, and contributed largely towards the erection of Rochester bridge, in Kent.

HENRY BEAUFORT,

Son of the renowned John of Gaunt by Catharine Swinford, is well known, during the period of the Lancastrian usurpation, as the turbulent Bishop of Winchester and the ambitious Cardinal Beaufort, of whose death Shakespear has given so pathetic a display in his Henry VI. He left at his death two hundred pounds, to this cathedral.

JOHN RUSSEL,

The eighth bishop after Beaufort, was a great benefactor to the cathedral; he built the curious chapel to the east of the south door, and part of the episcopal palace at Buckden. The

author of "*Le grand dictionarie historique*," thus speaks of him :

" Russel or Rossel, bishop of Lincoln and chancellor of England, was a great theologist, and passed for one of the most learned men of his time. He possessed great piety and prudence, for which he was advanced to the first offices of the state. After being appointed bishop of Lincoln, he became a privy counsellor, and chancellor of the kingdom. He wrote several books of which the principal are, '*In cantica canticorum; de potestate summi pontificis et imperatoris, &c.*' He died in the ninth year of king Henry VII. at the village of Nettleham, and was buried in this cathedral."

THOMAS WOLSEY,

Better known as the famous Cardinal Wolsey, was the son of a butcher at Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, where he was born in 1441. After finishing his education at Oxford, where according to some he taught

grammar, he became tutor to the sons of the marquis of Dorset, by whose means he obtained access to Henry VII. who, admiring his talents, got him installed dean of Lincoln.— His son and successor, Henry VIII. made him successively his chaplain and almoner, gave him the living of Torrington in Devon, and appointed him canon of Windsor and register of the order of the garter. Wolsey had now obtained so great an ascendancy over the mind of his master, that preferment flowed in upon him, and by rapid steps he obtained the archbishopric of York, Chancellorship of England, and the office of legate a latere; previous to which he had held the deanry of York, and bishopric of Lincoln. Francis I. and Charles V. sought for his favour by most magnificent presents. The latter settled on him a pension of 24,000 crowns, and wrote to him sometimes as a son, sometimes as a cousin, and frequently as a father, flattering him with the hope of becoming sovereign Pontiff, which situation, relying on the empe-

ror's promises, Wolsey thought himself sure of attaining on the death of Leo X ; but the preceptor of Charles, under the name of Adrian VI. being appointed to the papal chair, Wolsey in disgust, persuaded his master to break the league he had previously prevailed on him to make with the emperor against France.

To shew his hatred to Charles, he sowed the seeds of dissension between Henry and his queen, Catharine of Arragon, the maternal aunt of the emperor ; and as he entirely possessed the confidence of his master, he persuaded him to repudiate his wife and marry another. In this he so far prevailed, that he was sent to France to demand the duchess dowager of Allengon in marriage : but in the mean time Henry conceiving a violent passion for Ann Boleyn, who was infected with the doctrines of Luther, all the schemes of Wolsey were rendered abortive. The cardinal now began to repent his undertaking, and wrote to the pope to procure his opposition to the designs of Henry, and to request that he would

refuse his dispensation to dissolve the marriage with Catharine of Arragon; but the king, informed by his ambassador of the advice which Wolsey had given the pope, confiscated his wealth, and stripped him of all his employments and benefices, except the archbishopric of York. Many of the cardinal's letters were now made public by envious persons, in which, when he had written to the pope or foreign princes, he always spoke of himself before his master, as "Ego et rex meus." He was apprehended at the village of Ashborne, from thence he was conducted to the castle of York, which place he left for the tower of London, when the violent agitations of his mind brought on a fever, of which he died at Leicester, in the year 1531, aged 60 years. When he perceived his end was approaching, he sent for sir W. Kingston, and feelingly observed, "*Had I served my God as diligently as I have done my king, he would not have abandoned my grey hairs: but this is my just reward.*"—Such was the fate of

cardinal Wolsey ; a churchman of some parts, intolerable pride, and immeasurable ambition, who had, by his intrigues, raised himself to such a pitch of power and grandeur as no other ecclesiastic, under the degree of pope, had ever possessed.

JOHN LONGLAND,

The thirty-second bishop of this see, was confessor to king Henry VIII. and one of the most popular preachers of his time. He was particularly active in bringing about the divorce of queen Catharine, and was one of those bishops who treated her so rudely at Dunstable. He was much attached to the church of Rome ; and though no stranger to the debaucheries of Catharine Howard, the king's fifth wife, he winked at them, and hid her life from the king, because she was a Roman catholic. This prelate built a chapel on the west of the south door, similar to that of bishop Russel, but was buried at Eton college. King Henry, before

Longland's death, seized on all the wealth of Lincoln cathedral, and caused the bishop to give up several lands to the crown, which had hitherto belonged to the see.

HENRY HOLBEACH,

A mean-spirited, crafty, temporising man, was selected by the court to succeed bishop Longland, and one better suited to the purpose for which he was appointed could no where be found. The slavish creature of his superiors, he gave up whatever they demanded; and, in one day, confiscated all the principal manors belonging to the bishopric, and alienated for ever the episcopal palace of Lincoln, in London; indeed, he left no place of residence for his successors in the see, but the palace of Lincoln, built by bishop Chesney. The church, during his presidency, was again plundered; and the tall spire, as if affected at the pillage, fell down and left the cathedral a headless trunk. He presided over the see only four years, dying in August, 1551.

JOHN TAYLOR,

A protestant, succeeded Holbeach in the first year of queen Mary. He seems to have been very zealous in his profession, and, with Harley, bishop of Hereford, was thrust out of the house of lords, for refusing to kneel along with the other lords at mass. He was soon after deprived of his see, and died in a short time at Ancerwike in Buckinghamshire.

JOHN WHITE,

A rigid catholic, succeeded him; under him the protestants suffered severely, but being in less than a year translated to Winchester, his place was occupied by

JOHN WATSON,

Who is thus spoken of (in the work so frequently mentioned), by the name of "Thomas Watson, bishop of Lincoln, an Englishman, celebrated for his piety and erudition, was a poet and an orator, a great theologian, and a noted preacher. Under Edward VI. when calvinism had begun to infect the religious

opinions of England, he suffered persecution with unavailing constancy; but after the death of this king, queen Mary, as some remuneration, gave him the bishopric of Lincoln. He enjoyed his diocese in peace but a short time; for Elizabeth, who was a calvinist, succeeding her sister Mary, was desirous of possessing as great a share of authority over the spiritual, as she did over the temporal, concerns of the kingdom. This Watson would not submit to, and opposing the will of the queen, he was imprisoned in London, from 1559 to 1582, when he was transferred to Wisbech castle, where he soon after died. Of all his works, the most considerable is a book of sermons composed for the use of those curates who could not preach." While in possession of this diocese, he brought back a great part of the rich furniture of which the cathedral had been spoiled, and obtained many estates of which, in the preceding reigns, the see had been robbed. He, it seems, was the last Roman catholic bishop of Lincoln.

THOMAS COOPER,

The thirty-eighth bishop, is thus mentioned by Mr. Gough, in his edition of Camden's Britannia:—"Bishop Cooper, so gratefully commended by Mr. Camden, was dean of Gloucester and Oxford, consecrated bishop of this see, Feb. 29, 1570. After refusing the see of Norwich, he was translated to Winchester, 1583, where he lies buried near the bishop's throne, with this epitaph,

"Hic jacet Thomas Cooper olim Lincolnensis nuper Wintonensis episcopus munificentissimus ditissimus vigilantissimus præsul; qui religiosissime, in Domino obiit, April, 29, A. D. 1594."

Then follow some verses in praise of this worthy prelate, which conclude very aptly, as follow:—

"Terra tegit corpus, sed spiritus est supra
astra:

"Cœlestes animæ, cœlesti pace fruuntur."

JOHN WILLIAMS,

The forty-fifth bishop, was a privy councillor to king James I. and afterwards lord keeper. He was much respected by the king, who was a great lover of flattery, of which bishop Williams was very lavish. He was deprived of the seals by Charles I. and being out of favour was not, although dean of Westminster, suffered to attend his coronation. In 1627, he was imprisoned with many others for dissenting from the loan which the king was endeavouring to raise. In 1628, he was released; in 1640, his seat in the house was restored to him, and 1641, he was again in favour, when he was made archbishop of York. In 1642, when the Londoners were carrying in their petition to parliament to exclude bishops from the upper house, Williams, accompanied by the earl of Dover, was going to the house of lords, but being recognised by the mob, who cried out, "No bishops! no bishops!" and who were exasperated at his having seized

one of their number, he was hemmed in and nearly pressed to death.

THOMAS WINNIFFE

Succeeded bishop Williams, in 1641. He was a man of learning, piety, and charity, and was in every respect a worthy prelate. He had the unhappiness, during his presidency over this see, to have all his temporalities sequestered, his episcopal palace demolished, his cathedral robbed of all its remaining ornaments, its valuable and rich monuments beat down, and his church made a barrack for the prevailing parties, during the civil war of king Charles against his parliament. These troubles, it is said, greatly prejudiced his health, and brought him to his grave. He died in September, 1654.

ROBERT SAUNDERSON,

In the first year of king Charles II. succeeded bishop Winniffe, after the see had been vacant six years. He was eminent as an antiquary, and had a great knowledge of heraldry. To

him Sir Wm. Dugdale was much indebted in the compilation of *Monasticon Anglicanum*. His amiable manners and pious life rendered him much beloved, and greatly respected throughout his diocese.

WILLIAM FULLER,

The next but one after Saunderson, was translated from Limerick to this see, over which he presided about eight years. He is said to have been a great student of antiquity, and to have done much in beautifying and adorning this church. He, as has before been mentioned, rescued from destruction the tombs of some of the early bishops, and ornamented them with new inscriptions.

THOMAS BARLOW

Succeeded bishop Fuller; he is reckoned to have been a great calvinist, a strong adherent to king James, in 1688, and the next year one of the most forward of the friends of the prince of Orange. He, like the vicar of Bray, wished to live and die bishop of Lincoln, yet in

the 16 years which he presided over the see he never visited any part of his diocese.

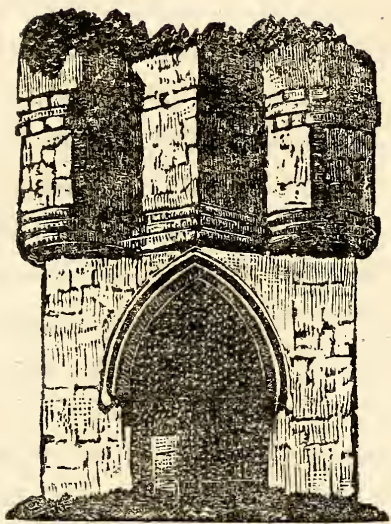
The remainder of the bishops have been rather good than great men ; preferring the duties of their station, as the servants of a God of peace, to turbulent faction, and the troubles of the state.



CHAPTER VI.

ACCOUNT OF THE CASTLE.

IT seems to be the system of every tyrant to secure that by terror which he has gained by force, and to keep the remnant of that people in awe by towers and citadels, who have escaped the sword. On this principle William appears to have acted, when he had made himself master of England; as we find him erecting castles and forts in every town and city where there appeared the least probability of revolt or rebellion. Lincoln was one of the first places which received this distinguishing mark of the conqueror's favour; and one fourth of its buildings, as formerly mentioned, were razed to the ground to make room for this commanding watch tower, which was to secure the obedience of the citizens. The site chosen for erecting this edifice seems, in part, to be that once occupied by the Roman citadel;



East Gate, or Entrance of the Castle.



but which, during the time of the Saxons, had been partially destroyed.

“The castle,” says Mr. Gough, “conveys the same idea of original Norman architecture as that of York. The keep * was half within and half without the castle wall, which ascended up its hill, and joined to its tower. It had a portal within, and another without the castle; and hence, at the siege of this castle by Stephen, the earl of Chester escaped into Cheshire, from whence he soon brought back a force sufficient to fight and defeat the king.”

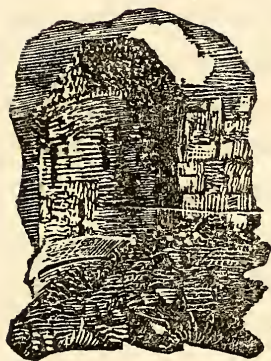
The castle itself was much improved by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who made it his summer residence, having, according to vulgar tradition, built himself a winter one below hill, out of the city southward, which was taken down in 1783; but this was more probably a part of some religious house. The

* The keep, as was the fashion of the the times, was joined to the body of the castle, by a covered way; hence the escape of the earl of Chester, was attended with more facility.

great entrance of the castle, with its two round towers, remains.

In the north-east corner is a remarkable strong little building,* called Cob's-hall, appearing on the outside like a tower, and used as a dungeon: Mr. King, by its vaulted roof supported by pillars, the crypt underneath, and the small anti-room, conceived it to have been a chapel; but from a more correct examination by Mr. Lumby, an ingenious artist of Lincoln, it appears that there are in reality no pillars in this little building; but the piers between the loops give it that appearance at first sight, and there is no reason for suppos-

* It is something very remarkable that no tradition is remaining in Lincoln, by which the etymology of this little building can be explained; Cob must evidently have been some person of notoriety, but whether as a warrior, a religious man, or a malefactor we are entirely ignorant; if of the latter class, I should suppose the name to be Cob's-hole, the word hole being often made use of for dungeon. It may have been a kind of hermitage for some chief, who like the celebrated Guy Beauchamp earl of Warwick chose to end in solitude a life till then devoted to his country, and passed in camps and fields of battle.



Cob's Hall, north-east corner of the Castle.

ing it a chapel from the vaulted roof and groined arches, which are common to all buildings of the same date."

" In the west side, not exactly opposite the great entrance, is another square tower, built of the same stone used both in Newport-gate and in the more modern parts of the castle, with a semi-circular arch, sixteen feet wide in the clear, turned with forty-five stones, two feet one inch and a half deep ; and over it a small door, with a like arch, crossed by a transom stone, in the ancient Saxon style. To this great arch led, from without, a flight of steps completely destroyed about twenty years ago, when a large thigh bone, and an ancient spur, were dug up ; and near the bottom of the ditch, within the wall, among the ruins of the buildings, supposed to have been barracks, was found a room with a fire-place, imagined to have been a blacksmith's forge, ashes and a rude piece of iron, more than one hundred pounds weight, being found there. This

piece of rude iron, (supposed by some to have been the head of a battering ram), and the other appearances, were discovered on the inside of the castle wall, where there may seem to have been, formerly, a range of barracks or buildings for the use of the garrison: This tower does not stand in the line of the Roman wall, but makes a very evident angle with it. The present wall is of the same date as the tower, being carried up in a straight joint on both sides.

“ If any person should incline to think this a gate of old Lindum, several remarkable differences in this from the north and south gates, now remaining, would discountenance the supposition; they have an impost, which this has not, and are built with vast stones; this with smaller. Sir Henry Englefield *

* “ Sir Henry C. Englefield, in a communication to the antiquarian society, describes an arch opening into the ditch, in a tower still remaining amid the ruins which had escaped the notice of Mr. King, in his account of this structure. The tower fronts the west, having in the lower part a large semicircular arch,



Sally Port of the Castle.



thinks it prior to the Saxons and Normans who added the tower to this arch, and used it as

which is 16 feet wide in the clear, turned with 45 stones, each of which is two feet deep. Above to the right hand is a small door way, now walled up, having a semicircular arch, crossed by a transom stone in the Saxon style. This is six feet six inches high, by two feet four inches and a half wide. It led from the lower to the higher floor. To the left are two loop holes covered with single stones cut circular at top. It appears that nearly eight feet of the original building is now buried beneath the surface. Up a hollow part in the rock went a flight of steps, which has been destroyed. The wall of the center arch is five feet thick, but the superstructure only four; having in the centre a portcullis groove. Nearly the whole of this wall is composed of the Lincoln stone, of which a reddish and harder stratum has been selected for turning the arches both of the gateway and door above, for covering the beam holes, and for closing the loops. Its situation *is precisely* in the line of the Roman wall, and not far from the middle of the west side of it; and as near as the eye can judge is directly opposite to the scite of the eastern Roman gate, which was destroyed some years since.

“The dimensions of the arch,” sir Henry continues “its materials, its being so far below the present surface of the earth, and its situation in the line of the Roman wall, and opposite the East Gate, would at once determine me to pronounce it the old gate of the Lindum of the Romans; did not some remarkable differences in this from the North and South Gates, still existing, seem to discountenance the supposition.— They have an impost, this has none; they are built of

a postern; but though it is opposite to the east Roman gate of the city, destroyed about twenty-five years ago, it is most probable that the gate itself is Saxon, and that the tower and adjoining walls are the work of the Normans."

I should, notwithstanding what is here advanced, incline to think this gate originally Roman, and, indeed, the concession of Sir H. Englefield, that it was built *prior* to the Saxons, very much favours the supposition. The Romans, we are certain, had a castle, a fort, or a citadel, nearly upon this spot, and though

vast stones, this of rather smaller ones (though the three thin stones on each haunch of the Newport Roman arch are very like those which turn this arch) yet as the present castle, which was built by William the Conqueror, is evidently of more modern time than the tower, and the tower itself appears to have been of a date posterior to the arch in question, as appears by the different thickness of the walls, &c. I cannot help thinking that the Normans and Saxons, both found this great arch built to their hands, and so instead of destroying turned it into a postern when they dug out the ditch, and built a flight of steps to it. I must end by remarking, that the diameter of this arch is much greater than any other gate now about the city, the Newport having been only fifteen feet, and the castle great gate thirteen feet ten inches in the clear."—Archæologia.

not in the direct line of, nor parallel to, their west city wall, this may still have been a part of it, left undestroyed by the Normans when clearing the ground for the erection of their castle ; and, though it may not be an exact counterpart of Newport-gate, still it has more resemblance to it than to any other gate now standing in Lincoln. The tower built over it is undoubtedly Norman. Till the reign of Edward I. the castle and bail of Lincoln seem to have continued in the crown, and to have been considered as part of the royal demesne ; but being about that time granted to Henry de Lacy, they passed, with the rest of his inheritance, to the earl of Lincoln, and so became annexed to the dutchy.

This castle is remarkable for some particular historical events, especially in the reign of king Stephen, and of Henry I. ; the result of these battles have been already detailed in the notes to chapter third.

The present external appearance of the castle is that of an interesting ruin, increasing

in beauty by dilapidation. Its gateways are contemplated with pleasure by the traveller and the antiquary, though far different are the feelings of those poor wretches who are doomed only to view the inside of its walls: the prospect is to them gloomy and cheerless, and rendered much more so by the view of the distant country from the mount, which, by the contrast of its extent, perhaps displaying to their view their once comfortable habitations, the depository of all their souls hold dear, makes their confinement doubly irksome and displeasing.

The county hall which is of brick, within the walls of the castle, is a plain, neat building, and considered, by the late regulations, as well adapted to the purpose for which it was erected; and the county jail admits of perhaps more comforts for its unfortunate inmates than many others in the kingdom.

The east gate of the castle is almost too entire to be picturesque, it however exhibits a pretty perfect specimen of early Norman taste

and interests us by the contrast of its round towers with the angular projection between them: the mouldings round the arch are very entire and very beautiful.

The keep is now completely in ruins, and the intrenchments thrown up against the castle by king Stephen (when in defiance of the prophecy * he entered Lincoln, and besieged the castle), can with difficulty be traced, from the alterations to which an open country is liable, and from the improvements that have been made in that quarter by an increasing agricultural spirit, and in the formation of the roads.

The ruined ivy-covered walls of the castle taken altogether, form a pleasing picture as

* A traditional prophecy, similar to some of those of Nostradamus, was, from earliest times, current in Lincoln; perhaps it had its origin in the enthusiastic love of liberty always displayed by this city, and which led them to dread the presence of a king.

“The first crown’d head that enters Lincoln’s walls;

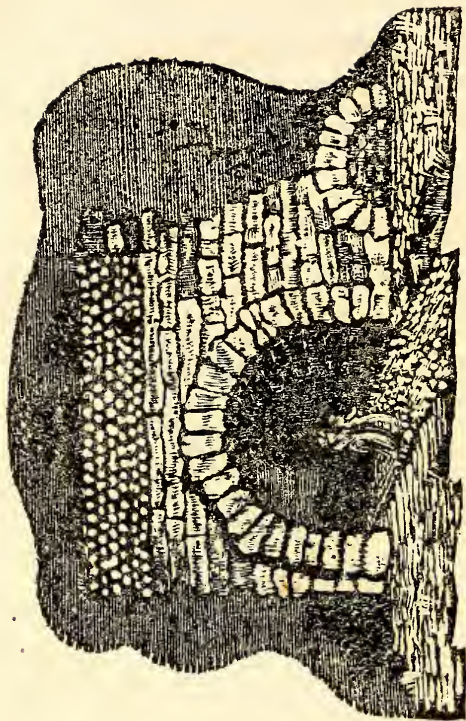
“His reign proves stormy, and his kingdom falls.”

Stephen, in defiance of this caution, entered Lincoln, with his crown on his head; and the event was such as justified the most extravagant faith in this prophetic distich.

the traveller approaches the city along the plain to the west ; it shews the cathedral to more advantage, and contrasts delightfully with the row of wind-mills that skirt the hill behind it.







North, or New port Gate.

CHAPTER VII.

ANTIQUITIES, RUINS, &c.

AMONG the most interesting vestiges of antient masonry with which this city abounds, the north gate, commonly called Newport Gate, claims the pre-eminence; not so much for its beauty and picturesque effect, the common characteristic of ruins, as for its grandeur and antiquity, its strength and resistance to the ravages of time. That this gate was the work of the Romans, perhaps one of the earliest, will not admit of doubt.

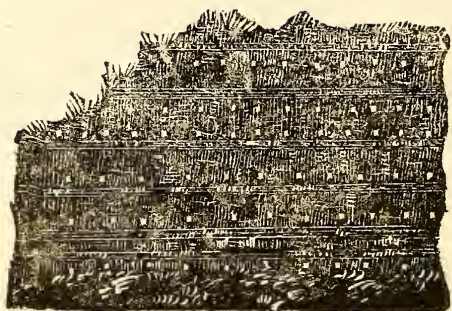
Newport Gate, of which only the south face of the original work remains, is, perhaps, the noblest remnant of the kind in Britain. The diameter of the great arch is fifteen feet, composed of twenty-six large stones of coarse grit, laid, seemingly, without any mortar, and no key-stone, but a joint in the crown; the height is twenty-two and a half feet, eleven

feet being buried in the ground. On each side of the arch seven courses of horizontal stones or springers are laid, some of them six or seven feet long, intended to take off the lateral pressure from the arch. The diameter of each side-arch is seven and a half feet, height in all fifteen feet, the imposts now rest on the ground; the breadth of each pier is thirty-nine, whole width of the front twenty-two and a half feet, and whole height thirty-seven and a half.

All the mouldings, except the upper member, are broken off, and the whole appears to have been almost ruined long before the parts above it, and the outer front were erected; the ancient work being distinguished from the modern, by the remarkable length of the stones, and the whole seems to be built without mortar.

Dr. Stukely, after describing this gate, concludes thus: "It is, indeed, a most venerable piece of antiquity, and what a lover of architecture would be highly delighted with. They that look upon a gate among the vestiges of the forum of Nerva, at Rome, will think they





The Mint Wall.

see the counterpart of this, but of the two this has the most grandeur of aspect."

The gate cannot now be seen to advantage, one of its posterns being completely covered by a dwelling-house, and its north side hidden by a new wall : the poplar which rises above it, and the wall-flowers which fringe its summit, are the only adjuncts which improve its appearance.

THE MINT WALL,

As it is commonly called, is another interesting antiquity, which stands about two hundred yards to the south-west of Newport. A garden occupies the space between it and the road, at the end of which it appears, like the fragment of a ruined wall, full of little square holes and having five or six thin projecting ledges, like broken mouldings, running from end to end. The singularity of its appearance leads to a consideration of the purposes for which it was built, and the examination has given birth to many suppositions concerning its origin ; but

the conjectures of our most learned antiquaries on the subject, are rather ingenious deductions from concurring probabilities, than absolute certainties demonstrable from history.

The following description of this place may be relied on for its accuracy: "South-west of Newport Gate, within the walls, in the north-west corner of the bail, which is still called old Lincoln, is a vast angular fragment of Roman work, full thirty feet high, about seventy long, and three and a half thick, composed of common rough stone, intermixed with courses of Roman bricks, each brick two inches thick by eleven wide, and seventeen long. The first is a double course, lying about two feet from the ground. About two feet above that is a triple course, and above that four more such like; but each at five feet distance from the other. The scaffold holes, which go quite through the wall, are every where left open. In levelling a skittle ground belonging to the Falcon and Crown ale-house, about one hundred yards from the wall, they dug up the

building, as was judged from its direction to the foundation of the south-west angle of the said Mint Wall one way, and its running parallel to the other. 'This wall is called the Mint Wall, and it runs parallel to the town wall.'*

Mr. Sympson, in speaking of this building, proceeds as follows: "The north-west, north, and north-east parts of the old Roman colony, were, from the flatness of the country, more exposed to the incursions of barbarians than any other part of it. Hence, it is probable that the upper or principal division of the camp was in that part, and the pretorium to the north-west. This conjecture is supported by the great number of beasts' horns found here; the place called *augurale* for sacrifices being always within the pretorium. On this ground, I am apt to think that part of the building called the Mint Wall, was the granary belonging to the colony, being situated in a strong

* Gough's Camden.

part behind the pretorium, eastward. It is a parallelogram, whose longest sides, east and west, are three hundred feet, the shortest about seventy feet. The length of the north side is entire, and there is a return at the north-west angle, of some feet southward. The height is about thirty feet, but it has been higher; the wall is about three feet thick. It is built of the stone found here, with courses of Roman bricks at certain intervals. There are, at the foundation, a double and a triple course of bricks, at two feet asunder; and four triple courses above them, at intervals of five feet. It is a building of great magnitude, enclosing by this mensuration almost half an acre of ground. Part of it also might be the Roman mint. The colonies, who lived under the Roman laws, had generally mints; witness the prodigious number of colony coins, both in the east and west, to be met with in every considerable cabinet. If the learned are right in their explanations of the letters in exergues of the coins of the lower empire, I have seen

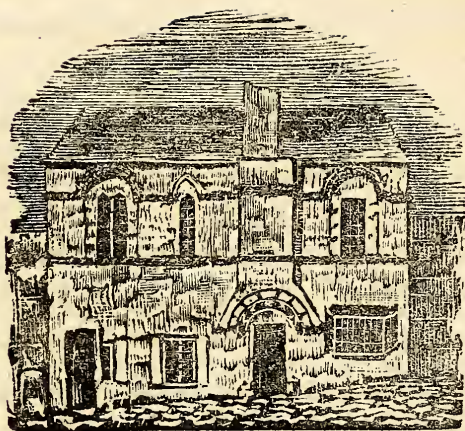
money struck in the colony, as I have many Saxon coins which were undoubtedly coined here, having the name of this city on the reverse; and they immediately succeeded the Romans in the possession of this country."

That part of a camp, which among the Romans was called the pretorium, was the quarter in which the commander took up his residence, and where his guards (called the pretorian guards), were stationed; this, then, being a place of security, it is natural enough to suppose that the granaries and store-houses of the colony would be in the same district; and the place of the altar, or augurale, where that people offered up their victims, being, as Mr. Sympson asserts, always within the pretorium, affords a plausible reason for supposing this quarter of the city the pretorium, and the fragment in question the remains of a granary or magazine. This conjecture is much supported by comparing the Mint Wall with the remains of Torksey castle, which is well known to have been

built on the walls of an old Roman granary. There seems, however, to be nothing but the name to support the opinion of its formerly having been the mint; for, though money was certainly coined in Lincoln, it does not follow that this was the place of manufacture, both the Romans and Saxons possessing many other buildings equally convenient for the purpose. Still some consideration is due to tradition. It is supposed a pottery was worked near this place in the time of the Romans; for, in digging up the remains of some part of the ancient wall, in 1776, the open parts of it were filled with pieces of shards and broken pots: these, however, afford no certain proof, as they might have been brought from the pottery before mentioned, generally understood to have been established near Potter-gate.

THE JEW'S HOUSE,

So called from having been inhabited by a Jewess, of the name of Belaset de Wallingford, who, in the eighteenth year of Edward I.



Jew's House, opposite Bull-ring-lane.



was hanged for clipping,* is esteemed a curiosity by the visitors of Lincoln. By the arches and ornaments in its front, it appears to have been built in the time of the Saxons. The door stands in the middle of the building, under a semi-circular arch; the mouldings of which are ornamented in the style of a double

* Edward 1st. reg. 16. "Of no less grievance did this king ease the nation, by the banishment of the Jews, for which the parliament willingly granted him a fifteenth. The nation indeed had before offered him, in the ninth year of his reign, a fifth part of all their goods to have them expelled; but then the Jews gave more, and so staid till this time; which brought him a greater benefit by confiscating all their estates, with their tallies and obligations, which amounted to an infinite treasure; which though it was the last advantage the crown could hope for from them, yet he gained a more valuable treasure by it, viz. the good-will of his people, who as they had granted him many supplies, were obliged by such provisions always to aid him with their estates. He came to an empty treasury at first, and having great occasion for money, he was driven to all the shifts possible to fill it. For besides what he had given him, by the parliament and pope in the first three years of his reign, in the seventh, the old money was called in, and new coined, because it had been much defaced by the Jews, two hundred and thirty seven persons, being executed at London, at one time, for this crime; and this also brought in great benefit to the king."—Daniel's history.

cord, crossing at right angles, and forming small rhombs; the upper windows are decorated in a similar manner, from the bottom and top of which a corded moulding runs along the whole front. The arch over the door supports a broad projecting chimney, in which two flues, from the two sides of the door, unite, and are again formed into a lesser chimney on reaching the eaves. In one of the rooms is a large arched fire-place, and a niche, with a triangular bend.

This edifice stands in what is called the Strait, directly opposite to an opening, known by the appellation of Bull-ring-lane. When forfeited by its unfortunate owner, the Jewess, it was granted to William de Foleteby, (a small village near Horncastle,) and by his brother given to canon Thornton, who afterwards conveyed it to the dean and chapter of Lincoln, whose property it is at present.

For what purpose this mansion was originally built, we do not find so much as a conjecture. If erected in the Saxon times, as

its appearance indicates, it could not have been intended for the residence of a Jew, for that people were not known in England till after the Norman conquest.* It seems most probably to have been some religious house anterior to that period, and the niche mentioned within it to have been formed for the reception of some rude effigy of its patron saint.

THE STONE BOW,

Which stands across the High-street, in or near the direction of the southern boundary of the second Roman city, is one of the most beautiful gateways in Lincoln. When the original one was built, or whether there ever

* The Jews came in with the conqueror, and were settled in several streets by themselves, in London, of which Old Jewry was the chief. They had a judge appointed over them, to decide all controversies between themselves, or with the Christians, and had a high priest (who was confirmed in his office by the king) and synagogues allowed them. They were always hated by the people, for their extortions and usury, and rather tolerated than loved by the kings, because they now and then fleeced them. But now (1290) they were grown intolerable to the nation by their witchcraft, poisoning, clipping of money, counter-

was any other, till the erection of this, is not known with certainty. The present gate was built about the thirteenth year of Richard II. and the south front of it exhibits a curious and singular specimen of the architecture of that period. It consists of a large Gothic arch in the centre, guarded on each side by a round tower; on the outside of each tower is a lesser gateway or postern, not pointed like the middle arch, but composed of that kind of flat Gothic which masons distinguish by the term of elliptical. The two lower tiers of windows are of the same shape as the two posterns, but those in the uppermost story, of an elegant mullion. The whole is embattled and decorated with mouldings. In a niche in

feiting of hands and seals, crucifying of children privately, and cruel usury; so that nothing would satisfy the people, but the utter expulsion of them out of the kingdom; to which Edward did not very unwillingly yield, because they were allowed to carry nothing away with them, but some small matter to bear their charges, and so left him a vast treasure. They went most of them into Italy and Germany."—Note in Daniel's history.

the east tower is a large statue of the angel Gabriel holding a scroll; and in another, in the eastern one, an effigy of the Virgin Mary, treading on a serpent; between them, on the flat wall over the grand arch, is a coat of arms much defaced; and on the outside of the two towers, on the wall, are the arms of the city. The upper room of this building was long used as a sessions' house and assize hall for the city; the apartments at the east end as the city jail; and those on the west are let off in private dwellings or shops. That this was not the original intention of these apartments, is evident from inspecting the eastern part, which has every where the appearance of having been once used as a kitchen, very probably from having served for the city feasts.

On examination, this building seems to have been erected at two different times. The upper part, which is elegant in its appearance, has evidently been placed upon the old one, which, probably, was taken down for the purpose; though the towers appear to be those of

the original building. This style of the addition is that of the latter end of the sixteenth century.

The Stone Bow is complained of in a pamphlet, printed in 1808, as “a public nuisance to the town,” and the author very devoutly prays for its being taken down. The jail is already removed; it can, therefore, be considered no longer as a nuisance: and, indeed, if it be destroyed, Lincoln will not only have to lament the loss of another of its beauties, but a narrow, inconvenient, hilly part of the town will be exposed to view, instead of one of the finest streets in England, at present closed by the Stone Bow, which seems to keep that uninteresting hill shut up, and, as it were, hid behind a curtain.

THE CONDUIT,

Near the church of St. Mary de Wickford, is one of the most beautiful curiosities, on a small scale, in Lincoln. The building which incloses the cistern, and to which I should think the term

chapel to be rather more applicable than the one made use of by Leland, appears to have been erected, when Gothic architecture was in its greatest perfection; and Leland, who died in the fifth year of Edward VI. mentioning it as “the new castle of the conduit” confirms this conjecture; for it is well known that in the reign of Henry VIII. this style of building had attained its acmé.

This elegant little building is surmounted by a small parapet of pierced work, in the form of expanded roses; and this again is crowned by a battlement, agreeing in size with the style of the whole. A moulding runs below the open roses, and a little below that, another, forming a fillet for a similar border of expanded roses, but carved in semi-relief, instead of being pierced through, like the upper ones:—at the south-west corner is a niche, at present without a statue, but there evidently appears to have been one formerly. The windows are of that kind of pointed arch, which is denominated the compound Gothic,

and is the most beautiful of all its varieties. On each side of the west window is a circular projecting stone, appearing to have once supported a statue, but which, like the niche above, are now both empty. Two recumbent figures are on the wall, to the south of this edifice: the one said to be Ranulphus de Kyme, a rich merchant of Lincoln, and a great benefactor to its religious establishments; the other a female, probably his wife, in a religious habit, with a book in her hands, resting upon her breast. The inscription on the ledges of the wall beneath them, is now totally illegible.

OLD WINDOW,

In the gable-end of a modern house, now possessed by Mr. Boot, at some distance below the church of St. Mary de Wickford, and on the west side of the street, is the only remnant of the palace of the celebrated John of Gaunt; the building itself having been destroyed about the year 1737. It is what is termed an oval window, of a semi-octagonal shape. The

lights are of the compound pointed Gothic form, beautifully enriched with trefoils and roses; and the whole is decorated with pinnacles, now partly broken; with busts, flowers, and a profusion of ornaments, displaying a taste in embellishment rarely exceeded. Though once, perhaps, giving light to a magnificent saloon, in which were frequently assembled the greatest courtiers, warriors, and politicians of the age, it is now condemned to the servile situation of a case for the chimney of a private house; but its external appearance is still carefully preserved, much to the credit of the owner.

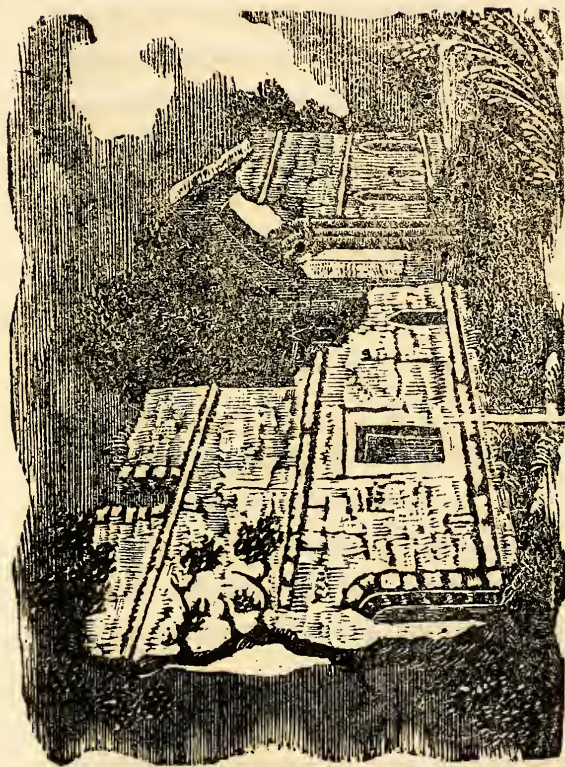
On the opposite side of the street to this house is an old building, now inhabited by a chimney-sweeper, with an arched gateway, which is called John of Gaunt's stables. The arch is semi-circular, and ornamented in the zig-zag style, so conspicuous about Southwell church; and against the front are several buttresses, each ornamented with a carved cornice.

Mr. Gough, in his notes on Camden, says, this is more likely than the other to have been the palace of the renowned duke of Lancaster ; but if, as it is said, he built himself a palace, this could not be it, as it has more the appearance of the remnant of some religious house, built in the time of the Saxons, than that of a palace, erected when Norman architecture had attained much improvement.

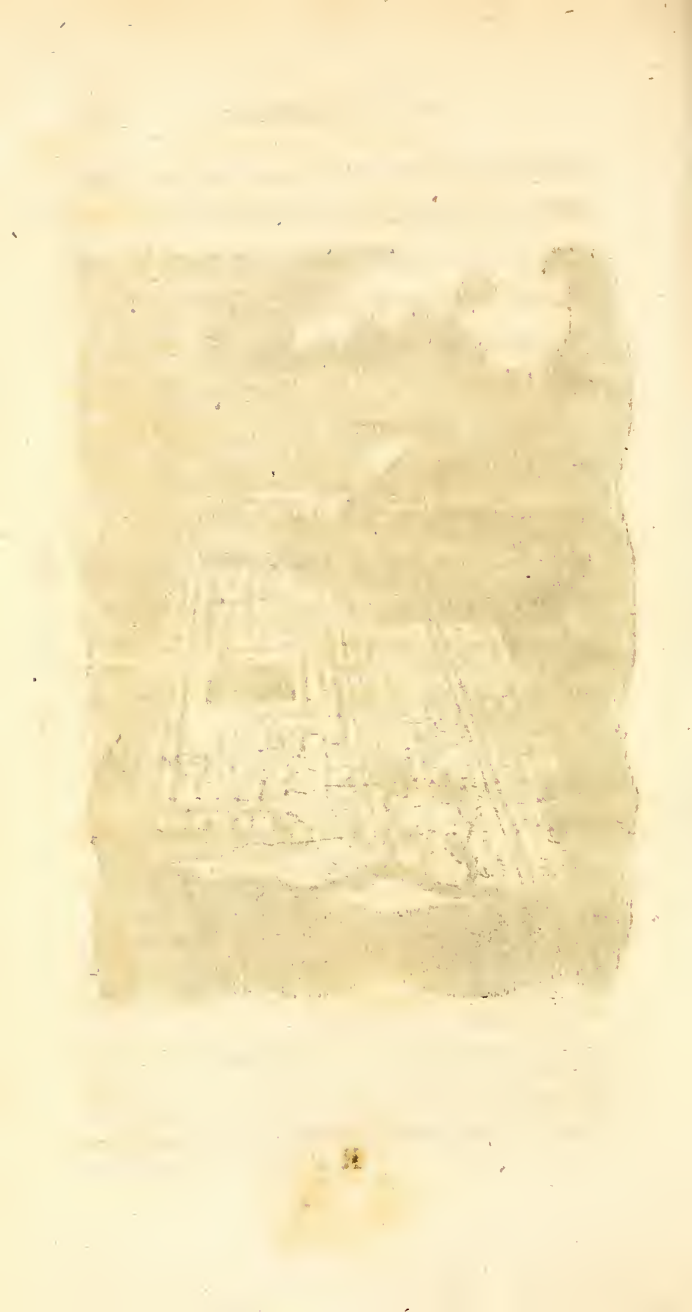
THE MONK'S HOUSE

Is a striking ruin, about half a mile to the east of the city, near the banks of the Witham. It has evidently been a place of religious retirement, and, probably, from hence has arisen its name.* So early as the twelfth

* There is a probability of the Monk's House having formerly been a monastery; erected by St. Botolph; in the year 654, and at that time called Yeannc. For Leland says, "Some hold, that east of Lincoln were two suburbs, one towards St. Beges, late a cell to St. Mari abbey at York, which place I take to be *Icanno*, where was a house of monk's, in St. Botolph's time, and of this speaketh Bede: it is scant halve a mile from the minster." The site of this building was given by king Ethelmund to St. Botolph for that purpose, and was a desert piece of ground, about a quarter of a mile to the east of the city.



The Monk's House.



year of Edward I. (1284), there was a priory of black friars, at the eastern part of the city, and that this was the place, seems confirmed by a note from Camden, that the priory mill was turned by a spring of a very petrifying quality. There is a spring near the north-east corner of the Monks' House, the waters of which possess that quality in a very eminent degree ; and that it was a deep, broad, rapid stream, is easily ascertained by a little observation. Whether a mill stood thereabout, cannot, however, so readily be determined ; but from what has been advanced, a small one might have been advantageously worked. On these grounds, I am led to conclude this ruin to have been the priory above spoken of.

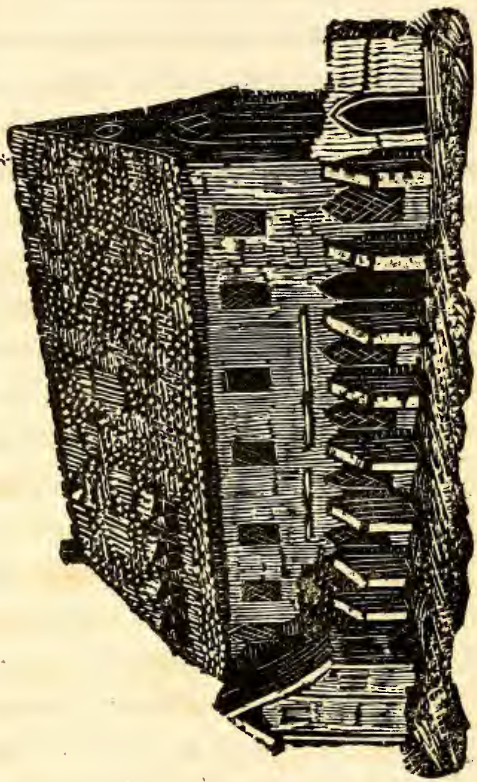
The water contains, in solution, a large quantity of carbonate of lime, similar to the petrifying springs so common in the peak of Derbyshire ; and also a proportion of iron, which is obvious from the porous stone found.

on the sides, and in the bottom of the channel. These stones have much resemblance to the Derbyshire tophus, and are evidently formed in the same manner, viz. by the water depositing its carbonate on any adventitious substance that may happen to be in its course, and those substances, meeting with others, conglomerate and form a soft porous mass, which hardens on exposure to the air. In medicinal qualities this water much resembles those of Spa and Pyrmont, being of the same quality, namely, highly carbonated chalybeate.

As an object for the pencil, the Monks' House does not rank so high as many other ruins, most of the remaining walls being inner ones; the pointed window, in the east end, is nearly hidden by the walls, and it wants proper adjuncts: it is much more interesting to the ecclesiastic antiquarian.

The view of the minster and the city, from the Monks' close, is, perhaps the most picturesque that Lincoln affords, but it wants a





Grey Friars, or Grammar School.

foreground. An edifice like the cathedral to close the distance, and that distance too a short one, requires some bold object near at hand that may prevent its too rapid approach to the eye.

THE GREY FRIARS,

Is a singular old building in the Sheep-market, between Broad-gate and St. Swithin's church. In the front is a row of pointed windows, and between the windows projecting buttresses; the upper tier, except one window, are all square ones. In the east end is a large pointed window, over it a small circular one, and in the roof, toward the west end, are four projecting sky-lights. The entrance is at the west end, by a projecting porch, in the fashion of those in pictures of the houses in Flanders; the building is covered with a high roof of various materials, and has altogether an appearance more singular than handsome. On the east end of this building there is placed a beautiful antique *cross flory*, very expressive of its former designation.

The conduit, for the supply of this part of the town with water, is placed between the second and third buttresses.

Previous to the year 1280, the Grey Friars, or Friars Minors, of the order of St. Francis, came to Lincoln, and a place was given them for a habitation by William de Binningworth; and the citizens gave them a piece of land adjoining to the guildhall, which afterwards came into the possession of the Monson family, and was given by Robert Monson, esq. to the city of Lincoln, for a grammar school, that gentlemen fitting it up at his own expence, in 1567.

As the monks form so prominent a feature in the history of the early ages of christianity, the following account of monachism may not, perhaps, be deemed uninteresting:—

The term monk signifies, in the original Greck, a recluse, and can only be properly made use of for those who, according to the terms of their first institution, forsook all commerce with the world, and lived at a distance

from the habitations of mankind. This kind of life owes its origin to Paul the hermit, who, in the year 253, fled to the desarts to avoid the persecution of the emperor Decius, and, embracing a solitary life, lived there from the age of twenty-four to that of a hundred and thirteen years. Before his death he was visited by St. Anthony, who, following his steps, also led a life of seclusion, and from their example Egypt, Syria, Pontus, and Asia minor, were presently filled with monks; some living as hermits, and others forming themselves into small communities, distinguished by the name of that saint which they thought proper to honour as their founder. Those of Egypt and Syria have always been considered as patronised by St. Anthony; those of Pontus and Asia, as belonging to St. Basil; and St. Athanasius as the first who established monastic orders in Rome.

The monks, at first, were considered rather as laics than ecclesiastics; their time was divided between prayer and labour, and they

had no other subsistence than what they could procure by the work of their hands, or what they received as alms from the pious.

Drawn from their solitudes by the bishops, and advanced to the lowest offices of the church, they soon found means to raise themselves to the most exalted situations. Their voluntary poverty was forgotten, their oaths of celibacy abrogated, and nothing remained of their first institution but the name. Their monasteries, the primitive abodes of sanctity, became the dwellings of every species of vice; the cells devoted to continence, were transformed into brothels; and voluptuousness, wantonness, and guilty pleasures, displaced every former principle of virtue and religion.

The monks were introduced into England, in the year 429, by St. Germain, bishop of Auxerre; into Scotland by St. Servan; and into Ireland by St. Patrick. In the latter place, they increased so considerably, as soon to obtain for it the appellation of the “isle of saints;” so true is the observation, that the

human mind is frequently hurried from one extreme to another; for the Irish (till then immersed in the great idolatry) had only to be once convinced of their error, to become the most fervent devotees of a new superstition, and the most rigid observers of those imposing ceremonies, established by interested priests to blind the perception and shackle the reason of mankind.

Much has been said, and more written, by the advocates of monachism, on the benefits they conferred on the people in general; that they disregarded their own particular interest, instructed the nation in the proper duties of religion and useful literature, and kept all parties in proper subjection to the lawful sovereign. So remarkably assiduous were they in this last particular, that England never was in such a state of slavery as while the popish religion existed in it; and as to their disregarding their own interest, the best answer to this, is only to remind their defenders, that three fourths of the revenues of the king-

dom belonged to the abbots, priors, &c. &c. The ignorance of the monks is well known, and so far from being able to teach others they were themselves generally unacquainted with any other tongue than the vulgar. A knowledge of Latin, the language in which the service was performed, one would imagine to be absolutely necessary to those who were employed in the devotional exercises of the church; but so far was this from being the case, that any individual, who, possessing more assiduity or interprise than his companions, had acquired only the rudiments of that language, was considered as a kind of phenomenon, and exempted from many of those penalties for offences to which others were subject.

Monasteries were occasionally made the depositary of scarce and valuable books; there they were preserved from the ravages of ignorance and barbarism, but they were placed there only as in a place of safety. Their monkish possessors made no use of them; intellectual improvement or advantage they thought not of; and the majority remained

dupes to their bishops and cardinals, while they thought they were duping the multitude. This delusion could not exist long; the invention of printing diffused the knowledge necessary to open the eyes of the nations; ignorance and barbarism fled from before the genius of knowledge; and priestcraft and despotism, that so lately reigned triumphant, were now trampled on and triumphed over in their turn. That the English monasteries were not alone the seat of this illiterateness, we have sufficient proofs from Mr. Shepherd's life of Poggio Bracciolani, where an account is given of Poggio's search in the principal convents in Italy, after some curious MSS. supposed to be preserved in them since the ravages of the barbarians over the western empire. Some few, indeed, were found, but immersed in filth, obscurity, and the collected dust of centuries; their titles unknown, even to their illiterate, indolent possessors, till rescued from the brink of oblivion by this enterprising friend to literature.

CHAPTER VIII.

CHURCHES IN LINCOLN.

BEFORE the reformation, churches were much more numerous in Lincoln than they are at present; indeed, the city seems, at that time; almost wholly to have consisted of churches and chapels, of monasteries, priories, chantries, and hospitals. Of churches alone, exclusive of the cathedral, it then contained fifty-two, of which the following is a correct list:—

NAMES.	WHERE SITUATED.
St. John Baptist....	Newport *.....
St. Nicholas.....	Newport.....

REMARKS—(a)—Of these two churches one belfry is all that remains, which is in the church-yard of the latter.

* “ In Newport are two parishes, the only ancient ones in or about the city, not united to some others; for whereas most of the present parishes contain two or three, and some of them five or six, of the ancient ones, these, though poor and small, and without a church in either, continue separate, having distinct officers and rates; they bury indeed in one church-yard, that of St. Nicholas; that of St. John, as well as the church, having been long since desecrated.”—Gough’s Camden.

NAMES.	WHERE SITUATED.
St. Paul (<i>b</i>).....	N. E. side of the castle.....
St. Bartholomew (<i>c</i>).....	West side of the castle.....
St. Peter's in the Bail.....	
All Saints.....	Near the Deanry.....
St. Mary Magdalen	N. side of Exchequer-gate.
St. Margaret.....	S. E. side of the cathedral.
St. Peter (<i>d</i>)	East-gate
St. Leonard.....	Ditto.....
St. Giles.....	
St. Trinity.....	Near the Greestone-stairs...
St. Peter by the pump...	
St. Rumbold.....	
St. Panond.....	
St. Augustine.....	
St. Edward the King.....	
St. Swithin (<i>e</i>).....	Near the Sheep Market....
St. Dennis	Thorngate
St. Trinity (<i>f</i>).....	Closegate.....
St. Gregory	Ditto
St. Andrew (<i>g</i>).....	Within the Palace.....
St. Clement	Westgate.....
St. Michael on the Mount	Near the front of the Palace.
St. John	In the Old Fish Market....
St. Peter	Ditto.....
St. Martin (<i>h</i>).....	Near Dunstan Lock
St. Cuthbert.....	Near Bull-ring-lane.....
St. Laurence	Skinner's-lane.....

(*b*)—Rebuilt, 1786. (*c*)—Of the remains of this church a chapel was built, about 1470, which afterward was called Chapel House, but which was burnt by the royalists, in 1644. On the hill where this church stood, William, king of Scotland, swore fealty to king John, on the 22d November, 1200, on the crosier of archbishop Hubert, in the presence of three archbishops, twelve bishops, the principal nobility of England, Wales, Scotland, and Normandy, and a great concourse of people. (*d*)—Rebuilt 1778. In the ruins of the old church a manuscript was found relating to many transactions in the city. (*e*)—Rebuilt 1801. (*f*)—Here was formerly an anchoress. (*g*)—Here was an anchorite. (*h*)—Dunstan Lock seems to owe its name to a tradition which reports the sea to have once proceeded to its foot.

NAMES.	WHERE SITUATED.
St. Peter	Broadgate.....
St. Peter at Arches (<i>i</i>)	Near the Stone Bow.....
St. James.....	Newland.....
St. Stephen.....	} (<i>k</i>) Ditto.....
St. Mary, Crackpool }	
St. George (<i>l</i>).....	High Bridge.....
St. Benedict.....	Near Cornhill.....
St. John.....	Cornhill.....
St. Faith.....	By the Fish Closes.....
St. Edward.....	
St. Mary de Wigford	Old Conduit.....
St. Mark.....	
Holy Cross.....	
St. Michael.....	
St. Margaret.....	
St. Andrew (<i>m</i>).....	
St. Peter.....	Near the Goat Bridges.....
St. Botolph.....	Near Bargate.....
Holy Innocent....	} (<i>n</i>) Beyond Bargate.....
St. Clement.....	
St. Andrew.....	
All Saints.....	
St. Peter.....	

(*i*)—This is the most elegant parish church in Lincoln.

(*k*)—Of these churches no vestiges are remaining; the sites of them, perhaps, are entirely forgotten. (*l*)—Probably a small church attached to the religious houses formerly standing on this bridge. (*m*)—This church was the residence of an anchoress. (*n*)—Of these all traces are lost.

Of these churches, St. Paul's, St. Magdalen's St. Peter's (East gate,) St. Swithin's, St. Michaels (on the mount,) St. Martin's, St. Peter's at Arches, St. Benedict's, St. Mary's, St. Mark's, St. Peter's at Goats, and St. Botolph's, are all that remain of the number to

which they were reduced as mentioned by Camden. "By statute 2d, Edward VI. the churches in Lincoln were united, so that the clear yearly value of one benefice, whereunto such union should be made, exceed not, upon such union made, the yearly profit of the incumbent of the same, above 14l. This reduced the number from 52 to 15. At present there are only six entire and several in ruins."

"Over the churches of Lincoln," says a modern writer "we would gladly throw a charitable veil. The situation, however, in which they are placed : the rank they hold among public buildings ; and the sacred use for which they were intended, all furnish a powerful cause of lamentation, that structures so mean, so ill designed, and so puerile in form and character, should ever have been dedicated to the service of the deity." These sentiments are too generally applicable to the churches in this city ; yet even this writer must allow that there are some among the number remarkable for their beauty, neatness,

and convenience, and others as singularly interesting for their antiquity, origin, and history : in the former class may be included St. Peter's at Arches ; the latter is strikingly illustrated by that of Saint Paul.

Among the most prominent for their antiquity and curiosities, may be distinguished, St. Paul's, St. Martin's, St. Benedict's, St. Mary-de-Wickford, and St. Peter at Goats.

St. Paul's

Near the Mint Wall, though almost destitute of beauty, is a rich treat to the antiquary ; the present edifice being probably erected on the remains of the church built by Paulinus, and which we have an account of being in ruins upwards of a thousand years ago.

Dr. Stukely, who very minutely examined the present church, saw that in many parts of it there had been more than one rebuilding on the old foundation ; and he particularly thought that the north door, by which the church is entered, down a flight of

six steps, was that of the original church, by which Blecca and his family (who are supposed at that time to have inhabited the buildings near the Mint wall,) entered to attend divine service. “The capitals and nail work without doubt are of the style of those times, and the nail work above it was originally continued round the arch.” The older part of the walls, the doctor observes, are composed of very old stones, apparently cut for some other building, thereby favouring the conclusion of their being part of the old church, and what adds to the solidity of the conjecture, is the discovery of the spring of an arch “low in in the ground” at the south-east corner, much resembling that of the door. “In the inside were many ancient inscriptions on tomb-stones of black marble, in Roman characters.” The present building, however, from the meanness of its appearance, is little calculated to excite curiosity. In order to support the opinion of its antiquity, its name of St. Paul’s, has been fancifully derived from the abbreviation

of St. Paulinus, a change easily effected from similarity of sound, and the frequency of abbreviations in former times. It is known there was a church under the latter name somewhere near the place where the present now stands, so that the opinion does not seem destitute of probability ; and if so, this church is not only the mother church of Lincoln, but of the whole kingdom of Mercia, a district that comprehended the counties of Huntingdon, Rutland, Lincoln, Northampton, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Oxford, Cheshire, Salop, Gloucester, Worcester, Stafford, Warwick, Buckingham, Bedford, and Hertford.

St. Martin's

Also assumes some claim to antiquity, and, perhaps, on more substantial grounds than that of St. Paul's, or any other church in the city. In the Pembroke cabinet there was, in Camden's time, a curious silver medal, "Having on one side a sword and $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{SCIM} \\ \text{ARTI} \\ \Delta \text{L} \Delta \end{array} \right\}$, and

on the other LINCOLNIA CIVT, round a cross, which seems to have been struck by the prepositus or chief magistrate of the city, in the Saxon times, before the conquest. The cross and saint's name prove it to be christian, and would induce a belief that St. Martin was a tutelar saint of the city before the foundation of the cathedral, one of the principal churches here being dedicated to him, and antiently of royal patronage, till William I. granted it to Remigius. It is still prebendal; but the profits being gone, it has not been collated to for many years."

St. Martin, it seems, was the son of a Hungarian soldier, and in the earlier part of his life followed the profession of arms, so that the sword on the coin seems peculiarly applicable to him. While a soldier he received baptism, but soon afterwards quitted that active life for one of seclusion and privacy; and in his solitude acquired these uncommon virtues which afterwards became so conspicuous in him. St. Hilary appointed him ex-

orcist, as a preliminary step to his advancement; and he was soon afterwards, against his own will, made bishop of Tours. He was of great service to the church, both as a promulgator of the truths of christianity; and a destroyer of idols and idolatry; and, from his extreme sanctity, was so much venerated by the French, after his death, as to have his hood carried before them in battle, as a consecrated banner, and to establish a kind of epoch from his death. He died on the 11th of November, in the year 400.

To the remains of the ancient church a modern tower has been added; and the whole edifice has been completely repaired, and an organ built for the purpose, by Mr. England, and purchased by voluntary subscription, was opened in it on the 9th of April, 1809.

St. Martin's was formerly the burial place of the Grantham family; a monument to the memory of Sir Thomas and his lady was erected in a chapel to the north of the chancel, in 1618. It was of alabaster, and consisted

of a male and female recumbent figure, exquisitely carved. They were both much damaged, some years ago, by the falling down of the canopy.

St. Benedict's

Is a mean looking church, evidently built at different and distant periods; though the conjecture of its having been erected during the time of the Saxons must be ill-founded, if we consider that the part of the city, in which it stands, was only built after the conquest. It was, however, unquestionably erected in the early part of the Norman domination; the windows in the tower corresponding rather more with the Saxon than with those introduced by the Normans. The battlements were added some time afterwards, and the east window agrees with the style used in the time of Henry VII. The south windows, which are placed high, have a projecting moulding over them; and under

the nave is a row of curious diminutive heads. On the floor are several ancient monumental flat marbles, but their brasses are gone.

*St. Mary's de Wigford,
Wickford, or Wickinford,*

Is a building of the rude Norman style. Its square tower is plain to the upper story, and it is without buttresses. The base of the uppermost story is fringed by a round moulding, and is narrower than the lower parts of the tower. The four windows of the belfry are each divided into two lights; the battlements are light, ornamented with figures at the angles, and the whole story is evidently of much later date than any other part of the building. From the singularity of the arch of the west door, this part of the edifice may be considered as very ancient. The arch is circular, evidently the remains of Saxon taste, ornamented with little squares alternately raised and sunk, and a double-billeted mounting. Above this arch, on the right side, is

this Roman inscription, though at present much obliterated :

DIS MANIBVS
NOMINI SACRI
BRVSCI FILI CIVIS
SENONI ET CARISSO
VNAE CONIVGIS
EIVS ET QVINTI F.

Which may be read thus :—Dis manibus. Nomini sacrum Brusci filii civis Senonis, et carissimæ Unæ conjugis ejus et Quinti filii.

And above this is another, in a pediment, apparently of a later date ; the words are something like the following :

MARIE
OFEISCE
NERISIE IO
+VIPIOSCSI IR
+ERIICMEIE IRIPE

“ This church,” says the editor of Camden, “ bears great marks of antiquity. The epitaphs within it are all cut in white or blue slabs, with various devices, but scarce any of them whole.” At present it exhibits enough to awaken the curiosity of the stranger, and to interest the enquiry of the acute antiquary.

St. Peter's at Goats

Seems to be almost a counterpart of St. Mary's, but apparently less ancient, and in a much more perfect state. The figure of St. Peter, with a key in his hand, is carved in a conspicuous part of the front.

The nave and chancel, which are very lofty, appear to have been coeval with the tower; on the north side of the former is a short thick column, with two circular arches, through which the communications were formerly made with the north aisle, which is now taken down. The south aisle, which is in the style of the 14th century, has a porch, and is separated from the nave by two lofty elegant pointed arches, under one of which is a small stone font, of high antiquity, round the outside of which is a row of small circular arches. On the south side of the chancel is a chapel, with some remains of painted glass in its east window.

St. Swithin's,

Previous to the commencement of the present century, was, perhaps, more interesting to a stranger than any other church in Lincoln, as it had then been in ruins upwards of one hundred and fifty years. The mouldering hand of time, which impairs the works of art, had given it an effect which it could not in any other manner have acquired; and its remains bespoke it to have once been the best parish church in the city. On the 30th of May, 1644, this building, and a great part of the town were destroyed by a fire, occasioned by the explosion of a barrel of gun-powder, on the corn-hill, and it was not till 1801, that the present edifice was erected. It is a neat plain building, but possesses no particular beauty nor any kind of pleasing singularity, to recommend it to the notice of a visitor.

St. Peter's at Arches

Is a neat modern building, in the Grecian style, and executed with great taste and judgment,

but for want of a larger cemetery can no where be seen to the advantage it deserves. It was built on the site of the old church, about the year 1723. The altar piece, which is very fine, was painted in 1728, by Francis Damini, a Venetian, who, about the same time painted the beautiful frescoes of the four first bishops in the cathedral. It possesses several fine marble monuments, and presents a more elegant interior than any other church in Lincoln. This is the only parish church that has a good peal of bells, or a set of musical chimes.

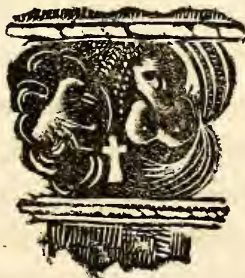
St. Botolph's,

Which was re-built about the same time as St. Peter's at Arches, has no resemblance to it either in beauty, neatness, or convenience; it is, indeed, one of those edifices over which, as the writer lately quoted observes, "we would gladly draw a charitable veil."

St. Peters in East-gate

Is a newly re-erected church, remarkable only for its plainness. St. Michael's on the

mount has the appearance of a village conventicle, and St. Mark's has nothing to recommend it to public notice. These may serve the purpose for which they were intended, as parochial places of worship, and the petitions there offered may be accepted by that God, who has declared himself alike accessible to the poor as to the rich, and to be no respecter of persons or places; but it cannot surely convey any great idea of the devotion of a parish, when the temple of God is so much inferior to the private habitations of many of its parishioners.



CHAPTER IX.

ANTIQUITIES, CURIOSITIES, &c. DISCOVERED IN LINCOLN.

A CITY that has for ages been the favourite residence of successive monarchs, and which has been enriched with the tasteful devices of Roman, and the sportive fancies of Norman architecture, must have possessed many excellent specimens of both these opposite species of beauty. The vestiges of a few, as shewn in the last chapter, are still remaining, but the greater part have fallen a sacrifice to the destroying hand of time, and been long consigned to oblivion. The few that have, by fortunate accident, been rescued from obscurity, have furnished to our learned antiquaries, subjects of curious research, and thrown a light upon the early part of our history; which, without these adventitious assistants, must have remained obscure, if not totally unknown.

These curiosities principally consist of Roman sudatories or sweating baths, hypocausts or stoves, sepulchres, coins, and aqueducts, or pipes for supplying the city with water.

“ In 1739, some labourers digging a cellar belonging to the chanter’s house, at the southwest corner of the close, adjoining to the Chequer-gate, found two or three stone coffins, which probably had lain there ever since the demolition of the antient parish church of St. Mary Magdalen, which had been erected near the spot since the Roman times, but was probably taken down to make way for the cathedral and its appendages. On going to the depth of about thirteen feet, they broke through a tessellated floor, into a vault, which afterwards proved a Roman hypocaust. The præfurnium, covered with a large flat stone, at the entrance, was 3ft. 6in. square; height uncertain from rubbish. The fornax, a brick vault 3ft. 6in. long; from 3 to 4ft. high; and from 2ft. to 19in. wide. This had been much impaired by the violence of the fire, but might

be taken down and rebuilt as often as necessary, being only built against the mouth of the alveus, and not united with it in building; bits of burnt wood were thrown out of it. The alveus, or body of the flue, was 21ft. 4in. long; 8ft. 4in. broad; and 2ft. 4in. high. The opening into it from the fornax, is 1ft. 6in. wide; 2ft. 6in. high; its top turned with a semi-circular brick arch. On the floor, of strong cement, composed of lime, ashes, and brick-dust, commonly called terrace-mortar, stood two rows of pillars, two feet high, made of brick, eleven in a row, in all forty-four, besides two half pillars; the two outer rows eleven inches diameter, joined with mortar; the two inner rows eight inches square; each standing on a brick eleven inches square, and two thick, and covered with another of the same thickness, but from 17 to 19in. square. The round composed of ten courses of semi-circular bricks, laid by pairs, the joint of every course crossing that of the former at right angles, with so much mortar

between, that the two semi-circles rather form an oval, making the pillars look, at first sight, as if they were wreathed; the square pillars, composed of thirteen courses of bricks, Sin. square, thinner than those of the round ones.

“ The floor of the sudatory, resting on these pillars, is composed of large bricks, 23 by 21in. which lie over the square bricks on the pillars, the four corners of each reaching the centres of the four adjoining pillars. On this course of bricks is a covering of cement 6in. thick, inlaid with a pavement, composed of white tessellæ. At the side were two *tubuli* or flues, 12in. wide, and 14in. deep, for carrying off the smoke; their bottoms even with that of the alveus, and they are carried upon the level about 15ft. under the room, by the side of the hypocaust, and then it is presumed they turn upwards. The walls of this room were plastered, and the plaster painted red, blue, and other colours, and its floor set with white tessellæ, but no figures discernible in either pointing or pavement. This pavement,

which is on a level with the testudo of the hypocaust, is about 13ft. below the present surface of the ground; so deep is old Lindum buried in its ruins. In digging up the pavement, the workmen struck into another flue, 3ft. from the north-east corner of the hypocaust, and before they reached the pavement, they dug up the wall by pieces, to the depth of 5 or 6ft. with the rubbish of a room under which the *tubuli* ran on the east side of the alveus. It was found before Feb. 16, and closed before April 7, 1740.

“ A second hole was dug at the entrance, by which Mr. Sympson was able to take the exact dimensions, as above given; but by an error in his bearings, he found the mouth of the *præfurnium* to be under a stack of chimneys. It was cleared in May by Dr. Trimnell, by digging 16ft. into the middle of the *fornax*, so that you enter into the *præfurnium* on one hand, and the alveus on the other. No coin or inscription was found in or near it, only a piece of lead, about two ounces

weight, like two wheels, each $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches diameter, and joined by an axis about half an inch long, found on the pavement; as also some whitish shells, and some fragments of pots in the *præfurnium*."

"In 1782, was found under the yard of Mr. Laycock's house, adjoining to the king's arms inn, another souterrain, which, from all appearance, one may fairly conclude to be a sudatory. On a floor, composed of two courses of brick and two layers of terrass mortar, of sand, lime, and pounded bricks, and the upper course drawn over again with terrass, stood a number of arches, 4ft. thick, their crown $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, supported by pillars, formed by bricks, 16 in. by 12, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ thick, which, as well as the arches, were drawn over with coats of mortar or terrass, and supported a floor composed of terrass bricks, in an irregular manner. The intervals between the pillars were 2ft. 3in. 2ft. 5in. 2ft. 7in. and several of the pillars were gone, only the foundations re-

maining. North beyond two rows of these pillars, whose floors rise $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. from south to north, were passages; at the end of which the arches began again, and were, perhaps, equal in number to the other; but the discovery was pursued no further that way, for the external wall (which is 6ft. thick of brick and stone intermixed) extends northward beyond the width of one arch, but how much farther cannot be traced, the arches being broken in and filled with rubbish to the surface of the ground. Where this second set of arches begins, was a hole that goes sloping up into the outer wall, and begins at the crown of the arches. It seems to have communicated with some place above. By some joints in the work, it appears as though the place with the pillars, or the passages which joined to them, had been built one before the other. On the south was an entrance or outlet, whose floor falls 5in. and is continued beyond the jamb. The surface of the floor is 13ft. 6in. below the pavement of the street, and 17ft. 5in. be-

low the garden, under which it is situate. A great number of fragments of urns, pateræ, and other earthen vessels, were brought out from the rubbish, but none remarkable for their ornamenting; also several earthen bottles which appeared to have no orifice, and terminated in a point. The external walls were built of stone intermixed with brick, &c."

These seem to be the principal hypocausts or sudatories, of which any account has been preserved; though it is probable many others have been discovered, which, either from ignorance or want of taste, have been destroyed or suffered again to sink into that obscurity, from which chance had half rescued them.

Sepulchral remains have, in general, met with a better fate. They have been much more frequently found, and urns, coins, and other memorials therein deposited, have been transplanted to the minster library, or introduced into the private cabinets of distinguished literati. So plentiful, indeed,

have these vestiges been, that scarcely a hill has been levelled, or a trench dug in the environs of the city, without some being turned up:

The most ancient mode of interment seems to have been that of depositing the corpse in a barrow, composed of small stones, piled up on one another till they formed a small semi-spherical mount, which completely defended the corpse from being destroyed by the voracious animals that then abounded. This fashion was followed not only among the Germans, the Britons, and the Gauls, but was, with the addition of burning the body, and collecting the ashes in an urn, common to the Romans and Greeks also, nations as remarkable for their knowledge and civilization, as the others were for their ignorance and barbarity.

It was customary amongst the ancient Britons, to inter, along with the dead body, whatever had been deemed most useful in life, and hence it is, that we often find, in antient sepulchres, deposits of which we can form no idea,

and utensils, the use of which we are unable to comprehend.

By the different modes of interment, the northern nations fixed their several epochas, which they distinguished in this manner:—

That in which they followed the practice of burning their dead, they named the *first age*, and called it by the distinctive appellation of *roisold*, or *brentitide*, the age of burning.

When they departed from this custom, and imbibed an opinion that their dead were more honoured by being placed under a heap of stones, decorated with the ornaments that had graced them during life, they distinguished it by the name of *hoigold*, or *hoilsetide*, the age of tumuli or hillocks.

Christianity, which put a stop to both these customs, and introduced a mode of burying more decent, and much more accordant to the tenets promulgated by Jesus, gave rise to another age, aptly denominated *christendom's old*, or the age of christianity.

Hence, we may infer that the custom of burning ceased with paganism ; it, therefore, was first disused by the Britons, but was again revived by the Saxons, who, being late converts to christianity, retained their ancient rites long after they became masters of this island ; and was, for a long time afterward, used by the Danes, who, of all the northern nations, were the last to embrace christianity.

The tumuli were of various forms, and were composed of various materials ; some were made of naked stones, some of sods and earth, with stone intermixed ; some were round, many cylindrical, and several oblong, and not unfrequently those of every form were surrounded by a trench. The urns too were placed in different ways : sometimes inclosed in a square cell, the mouth downwards, resting on a flat stone, secured by another above ; or with the mouth upwards, guarded in the same way ; they were frequently surrounded by fragments of bones which had resisted the action of fire ; for it appears to have

been an act of devotion for the relatives of the deceased to collect every particle of his remains, and to place them, with the utmost care, in this last repository.

“ In the stone quarries, about a mile east from the cathedral, great numbers of bones have been dug up, ever since the ground was first opened for stone, though few have been taken up entire. There is commonly a piece of copper money, among the bones and ashes, in the urn. Out of one, Mr. Simpson got, in 1736, a fair coin of Adrian, of the second size; the head laureate “HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS. P.P.; reverse, a figure standing, a palm branch and cornucopiæ, FELICITAS AVG. S. C.” Besides the fragments of bones in the urns, there are abundance dug up that have been buried without burning, after the custom ceased, as may be supposed, among the Romans. Some of these have had prodigious strong coffins, as may be judged from the iron cramps and nails, six, seven, eight and nine inches long, which have been found

among the bones, with some small remains of wood, not quite consumed after so many ages."

"On Friday, May 14, 1731, some labourers digging for stone in this quarry discovered, lying north and south, the head to the north, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2ft. below the surface of two ancient sepulchres, composed each of four large stones, set edgeways, for the ends and sides, and covered with a fifth; about 6ft. long, within the breadth 3ft. the depth $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; the cover of one of them was in two pieces. The bodies had been inclosed in thick strong wooden coffins, of which nothing remained save a small matter that stuck to the huge iron spikes and cramps, that had bound the planks together, and that was so much decayed, that the sort of wood was not to be distinguished. In the north end lay a very thick skull, (the teeth gone) and some pieces of thigh bones, and many iron spikes full six inches long, thick as the little finger, but consumed by rust, and broken at the ends. On the right side of the coffin, towards the head, was a beautiful urn

of fine red clay, broken among the nails and mouldy earth, with a little scroll or festoon round it; it was five inches deep, and might have held a quart. Near a yard south from the foot of the tomb, and at the same depth, was a heap of black, strong smelling ashes.

“Next day they found a similar stone coffin, the cover of one stone, and the inside of the each side stone, hewn smooth, not so long as the other, and in it only a piece of skull and bones. Many bones have been dug up in different parts of the hill, as if thrown in from a field of battle; and in this quarry was found the brass armilla, mentioned by Dr. Stukely as in the possession of Mr. Pownall.

“In 1790, another sepulchral monument was found near the same place, about 3 or 4ft. below the surface; it was evidently a Roman one, and had contained the remains of some person of rank; but as nothing was found in the urn except ashes, sand, and fragments of bones, the time of interment could not be exactly ascertained.

“The sarcophagus,” says Mr. Pownall, “consisted of a large round stone trough, of rude workmanship, with a cover of the same; both the stone and its cover had originally been square, but the ravages of time had so worn off the angles, as to give it the appearance of rotundity. Another stone, of the same kind, was found near it, of a quadrangular shape, evidently used for the same purpose, but without a lid or urn.

“This, with many rare fragments of antiquity, were preserved by the late Dr. Gordon, the precentor of the cathedral, who, in a letter to Mr. Pownall, March 2, 1791, gives an account of several earthen and glass urns which were discovered in the same field, some of which were of a singular shape. He also describes a room, 20ft. by 10ft. which was discovered in a quarry, about 100 yards west of the other; the height could not be ascertained, but the bottom was about 12ft. from the present surface. The floor was covered with black ashes, and the walls bore evident

marks of fire. Two skeletons were found lying on the floor, also a large stone trough capable of holding a man, but not of sufficient depth for the purpose of a coffin."

"Between the castle and Lucy tower, on the side of Car-dike, lay glazed earthen pipes, near 2ft. long and between two and three inches diameter within, fastened together by joints. There is a spring in the high ground, between the castle and this tower, and these might be part of some conduit from thence; but as only a few yards of the pipes have been seen in the middle, it is by no means enough to ground even a conjecture of their beginning and end.

"In the north-east fields, beyond the town, was discovered another conduit, supposed of the Roman era. About 14 yards west from the assembly room, was a well or cistern, of singular construction; it was called the blind-well, a common appellation for neglected wells, built with very neat walling. It was 18ft. diameter at the top, narrowing to the

bottom, partly filled up about 30 years ago, (probably about 1752), and the remainder about 40ft. about 1772. From hence pipes were laid from a spring-head, at the distance of 42 chains:

“In a low ground, with springs and drains, on the other side of Nettleham inclosure, is a mound, where were some traces of a tower or some building, supposed the place of reservoir, from whence, under a raised ground or bank, parallel with a balk, the only one in the field, pointing to the spring-head, ran pipes to another such bank, forming with it an obtuse angle. The foot-path to Nettleham much resembles the balk where the pipe has been found.

“In the bank or road to which the first series of pipes point, are here and there raised parts, which bear a strong resemblance to a Roman rampart, and a remarkable excavation is said to have been discovered in it some years ago, by the breaking down of a loaded cart, which was, at that time, imagined to be a con-

tinuation of the passage from St. Giles's hole. The whole length, from the mound to the second pipe, is 63 chains, 46 links, or 1397 yards nearly. The pipes are about 1ft. 10in. long. They have no insertions, but are joined by a ring or circular course of very strong cement, like the bed, in which the pipes are laid.

“ Count Caylus describes exactly such an aqueduct which supplied Paris with water, (which some suppose mineral), from Chalotte, in the Roman times. The pipes were 28in. long, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, and 1in. thick; the joints from 5 to 6 lines, filled up with a cement like that which covers or beds the pipes, an inch thick. This aqueduct, after crossing *les champs elisées*, loses itself in the gardens of the Thuilleries. It was discovered again in making the new square of Louis XV. The ruins of the head of this aqueduct and the section of the pipe, engraved in plate 112 of his second volume, perfectly correspond with the Lincoln ones.”

Many of these pipes have been dug up within the last two or three years, and thrown up and down the city as things of no consequence; or broken to pieces and destroyed by those who had neither regard for antiquity, nor taste for the curiosities of former times. They might, however, suggest to the inhabitants a mode of rendering their water more wholesome than it is at present, by substituting pipes of that description, for the leaden ones which now convey the water to the conduits, and which, by the continual corrosion to which they are liable, impregnates that useful fluid with one of the most subtile poisons in the mineral kingdom, and lays a foundation for paralytic disorders, cancerous complaints, and a train of diseases, which baffle the efforts of the most skilful physician, and subject the patient to the most torturing and lingering death.

“ The late Dr. Primrose, says Mr. Gough, “ had a great collection of Roman antiquities found in and about this city. A fine glass

urn, found near Newport-gate, holding about two quarts, and covered within with a sort of glittering substance, as if it had been silvered, was given by him to Mr. Folkes; also a very large silver seal, of Robert lord Fitzwalter, in the hands of Nevil King, esq. afterward in those of the rev. Richard Neate, and engraved in the fifth volume of the *Archæologia*, illustrated by Mr. Brooke. William Pownall, esq. had the fine bijugate *Carausius*, with the head of *Apollo*, his favourite deity, joined with his own, afterwards in the possession of Sir Richard Ellys, bart. found in digging the foundation for the new church by the Stone Bow, shewn to the society of antiquarians, 1725, and engraved by Vertue, 1734."

In the north-west wall of the old Roman city were found, about fifty or sixty years ago, a number of Roman coins, among which were one of *Nero*, two of *Carausius*, and a silver one of *Julian the apostate*. On one of those

of Carausius were, R. SÆCVLI FELICIT. and on that of Julian, VOTIS V. MVLTIS. X.

In September, 1809, the workmen employed in levelling the ground, supposed to be the scite of some ancient barrows, near the keep of the castle, found a brass coin, in tolerable preservation. On one side is a head, having around it this inscription, CLAVDIVS CÆSAR AVG P.M. TR. P. IMP. on the reverse Ceres seated, with her usual emblems; a torch in her left hand, and ears of corn in her right; the legend CERES AVGVSTA, with S.C. in the exergue. It is evidently a coin struck during the reign of Claudius, and seems to have been intended as a memorial of that emperor's attention to the wants of the city of Rome, in passing a decree for its being regularly supplied with corn. This coin is thought to be rather scarce, as Claudius reigned too short a time to have many struck during his government.

Some Roman coins, of the smallest brass, have also been lately (1810) found in the castle-yard,

and in digging the foundations of the judges' lodgings on the castle-hill. There is among them a *CLAVDIVS* with the radiated head. The rest are illegible, except the following, which is in a perfect state. Round a laureate head is *FLAV. L. CONSTANTINUS NOB. C.* On the reverse are military standards with the inscription *GLORIA EXERCITVS.* In the exergue, *TR. S.* The title *NOB. C.* or *NOBILIS CÆSAR* was sometimes conferred on the young prince, that was heir apparent to the throne, and appears to have been given to Constantine by his father Constantius, at the time this coin was minted; and the *TR. S.* or *TREVIRIS SIGNATA*, shews, that it was struck at Treves.

Numbers of tablets, inscriptions, &c. have been found in various parts of Lincoln, some of which have been preserved; but the greater number have fallen a prey to ruthless ignorance, and been completely destroyed. Others have been removed and placed as ornamental stones in the walls of modern buildings, as if

to burlesque the taste of the architects, and mislead the antiquary in his conjectures.

Among the Roman tablets still preserved in the city, one was found in the old wall sixty or seventy years ago, thus inscribed—

M. LAETII
F MAX CT
M I

which Mr. Sympson read thus—"Marcus Laelius, AETII filius, MAXIMO CT (et) Maximo Jovi;" and supposed it to have been dedicated to the emperor Maximus, who stimulated some of the soldiers of Ætius, to revenge the death of their beloved general, by the murder of Valentinian the third, in the year 454. From the inscription upon this tablet, that gentleman conjectured, the building of the city walls might be referred to the same period.

In the wall of a stable, in the yard of the Rein Deer Inn, is an oblong stone, evidently brought from some other situation and placed here to preserve it. It is long and narrow, and has an inscription in two lines, in Saxon characters, which proves it to have been a

monument or tomb-stone to the memory of some illustrious person. The language is the old Norman, such as was used in the tenth or eleventh century, and is thus read :

RANDOLF DOBERTON GYT ICI,
DIEU DE SA ALME AYT MERCI. AMEN.

forming a monumental distich agreeable to the taste of those times for sepulchral inscriptions. It is thus translated :

Randolph Doborton lies here,
God on his soul have mercy. Amen.

At the beginning of the inscription is a rude cherub's head with a cross, and there are some curious mouldings on the stone. It was probably brought from the ruins of some church or monastery; for there are several other curious ornamental stones in the same wall, particularly some in the shape of triple crosses, similar to those over the porch of the church of St. P  ter at Goats.

Who this Randolph was, we are ignorant; but, perhaps, it may not be an improbable conjecture to suppose him to have been one of the followers of the conqueror, and for

some services to have received a gift of the manor of Burton, which lies within two miles of the city. To support this conjecture, it is only necessary to substitute an e for an o in the first syllable of the word Doborton, which, from the similarity of those characters might be mistaken for one another. It would then read Raudolf de Borton, or Randolf of Borton, &c.

To enumerate all the curious stones, or antique remains, in the walls of buildings in Lincoln, would be an endless task : suffice it to say that so rich has this city been in the beauties of architecture of every style, that there is scarcely an edifice that is not partially composed of the ruins of some church, monastery, or religious house. Barns and stables are ornamented with Gothic windows ; the blacksmith's shop displays the circular arch ; and even the abode of the chimney-sweeper is decorated with the elegant zigzag, and the full-blown Lancastrian rose.

CHAPTER X.

CORPORATION CHARTER, TRADE, &c. OF LINCOLN.

IT seems to be generally believed that the city of Lincoln, previous to the 49th year of Henry III. was unrepresented in parliament; but if we take a view of the rise of our national assemblies, we may find some grounds for supposing that it sent members many years before, and as early as the period of William the Conqueror, formed part of the national senate. For this conclusion we have the concurrent authorities of Pryn, Sir Henry Spelman, Camden, and Doddridge, who all affirm, that the laws of William were made by authority of parliament, and that this parliament was composed of the representatives of the different cities and counties of the kingdom, in addition to the nobles who represented themselves.

In 1265, when the ambitious earl of Leicester had lost the favour of the people of England, and began to tremble for the consequences of his tyranny to his sovereign and prince Edward, he issued writs to the sheriffs to return two knights from every shire, and two deputies from every city and borough throughout the kingdom, to meet the nobility in parliament, in London, on the twentieth of January 1266. This general and regular mode of citation, seems to be the reason for considering that the first parliament, in which not only Lincoln, but the whole of the boroughs in the kingdom were first represented; though it is more than probable, that this was only a revival of a former practice, which the earl made use of, to regain that affection, of which his oppressive conduct had deprived him.

As a borough, Lincoln has as high claims to antiquity as any one in England; and its corporation, though not perhaps in its present form, is older than most others. Of the two

companies which are here incorporated, namely the cordwainers and weavers, the former was formed into a corporation twenty-one years before the cordwainers of London, and the latter at the same period, both being incorporated by the royal charter of Richard II. in 1389. This, then, may be considered as the most ancient company of linen-weavers in the nation, being composed of those unfortunate Brabanters, who, forced from their native country some few years before, repaid their protectors by the introduction of a trade before unknown among them, and from whence great advantages have been derived.

Till 1314 this city had no mayor ; its principal governor being a port-reeve (an officer retained from the Saxon customs, whose business it formerly was to guard the gates of cities and fenced towns ;) but Edward II. perhaps to facilitate the granting of supplies for the Scottish war, which he was then undertaking, granted Lincoln the privilege of being governed by a mayor, and two years

afterward a parliament was held here, which voted a soldier, and provision for sixty days, from each village and hamlet in the kingdom, to serve the king during his wars.

From the troubles to which Lincoln has been exposed, it cannot be doubted but many of its public documents have been lost or destroyed. The corporation charters are, perhaps, the earliest authentic records, to which we can refer, and of these, the last only has been permitted to see the light. This is the one granted by Charles II. in 1629, of which the following is an abstract :—

“ Whereas our beloved subjects the mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty of the city of Lincoln, have most humbly beseeched us that we would renew and ratify to them and their successors all and every their ancient rights* and privileges ; We

* Among the privileges of the inhabitants of Lincoln may be reckoned that of every freeman possessing the right of turning upon the open common to the west of the city, two head of cattle and one in right of his house, while the other inhabitants can only turn on one head each. Two other commons, called the Holms and the Monks' Leas, are the exclusive property of the freemen, and a third called the south common is under restrictions somewhat similar to the first. How these privileges were originally gained cannot, perhaps, be now ascertained; but they have undoubtedly been enjoyed for many ages; perhaps from a period little subsequent to the conquest.

therefore do hereby make, create, and constitute the said mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty, into one body corporate and politic, by a certain name, viz.: 'By the name of the Mayor, Sheriffs, Citizens, and Commonalty of the City of Lincoln.' And we do ordain and declare that our said city, with the suburbs and precincts thereof, shall be for ever a free city of itself. And we do grant that the said city may have a common seal for its own business; and that the said mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty may at pleasure break or alter that seal or cause a new one to be made.

"And whereas the late king Edward the fourth, on the 15th day of Feb. in the fifth year of his reign (1465), did grant that the villages and towns of Branston, Waddington, Bracebridge, and Canwick, which then were of the county of Lincoln, should be distinct and separate from the body of the said county, and should be annexed to the county of the city aforesaid, we do hereby allow, grant and confirm the same; and the said towns shall henceforth be within the liberties of the said city, and not in the county of Lincoln.

"It having been a custom in the said city, to elect certain citizens to be of the common council, we do hereby will and grant, that for ever there shall be elected within the said city and county thereof, forty chief citizens at the least and not exceeding forty-five, all freemen of the said city; who, including the four chamberlains for the time being, shall be named the common council of the said city.

"Thirteen of the better citizens, being of the common council shall also be chosen, who, for the time being, shall be named aldermen, and one of the said aldermen shall be named mayor, and elected in manner and form hereafter specified.

"Two other citizens shall also be chosen and for

the time being be named* sheriffs of the said city and county thereof, and be numbered and included in the aforesaid forty and five common councillors.

“Four other citizens that have undergone the office of sheriff, and not the office of mayor shall be elected and named coroners of the city and county thereof.

“Four other citizens shall be yearly elected and called† chamberlains, which are and shall be of the common council, so long as they continue in that office. And the said chamberlains shall at all times attend upon the mayor in all things appertaining or belonging to their office.

“The said mayor, aldermen, &c. in common council assembled, shall have full power and authority to correct or revoke any law or ordinance which by them shall be deemed unwholesome or unprofitable to the city and men there; and the like power also to make, constitute, and establish, such laws, ordinances, constitutions, and statutes which to them shall seem necessary for the good ruling and governing of the citizens, artificers, and other inhabitants of the city or county of the same.

“The common councillors, aldermen, and coroners, shall continue in office during their natural lives. The mayor and sheriffs shall be yearly elected and nominated upon the day or feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross. The mayor shall continue

* Sheriffs were first appointed to the city in the ninth year of the reign of king Henry IV. who considering it as forming part of the duchy of Lancaster, and in no wise dependant on the crown, may be supposed to have done much for its improvement. The first sheriffs were John Hycon and Richard Covell.

† Chamberlains were chosen annually from the 40th year of the reign of Elizabeth, at which time the city was divided into four wards and one appointed to each. James Newhouse, Robert Knight, Robert Morecroft and Thomas Langton were the first who filled that office.

in office one whole year from noon-day of St. Michael the Archangel, then next following, and shall be elected in manner and form following, viz. he who is eldest in degree and order among the aldermen, and has not served the office of mayor, shall be the person elected; and if all the aldermen shall have served that office once, then he who is eldest in degree and order shall be elected to serve the said office of mayor a second time; and so on successively in order and degree until every alderman of the city shall have undergone that office twice or more times.

“On the aforesaid festival day of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, two citizens who have served the office of chamberlain shall be elected sheriffs*.—The first to be named by such person as shall that day be elected mayor; the second to be chosen by the mayor, aldermen, and common council, then present. In all these elective matters, should the votes come equal, that side, on which the mayor votes, shall be declared duly elected.

“The sheriffs, so chosen shall be admitted to execute that office at noon of the festival day of St. Michael the Archangel next after such their afore-

* This mode of electing the sheriffs gave rise to some serious disputes in the year 1658. Robert Peart, the sheriff chosen by the mayor, died on the 10th of April following, and William Helsey was appointed in his stead. As mayor's sheriff, Helsey claimed precedence of the other, elected by the common council, but the latter was unwilling to give up what he conceived to be his right, alledging, that as he was elected sheriff before the other, priority ought to give him precedence. The mayor, Stephen Fowler, in order to favour his own officer, insisted on a re-election, to which the common council sheriff would not agree, but took and kept the uppermost situation till the termination of his office. So equal appeared to be their claims that the judges, to whom the dispute was referred at the assizes, could not agree to whom to award the precedence,

said election, for one whole year then next following."

"The four chamberlains of the city shall be made by the mayor, for the time being upon Monday next after the said feast of saint Michael yearly for ever, and shall be chosen out of the better sort of the citizens, not having served the office of sheriff.

"We do further grant, that the said city for ever, may, and shall have one famous man skilful in the laws of the kingdow, chosen and elected by them, who is and shall be called recorder of the city of Lincoln. One other honest man, expert in the laws aforesaid, called the steward of the courts of Borough-mote, and court for foreigners, within the said city. And also one other honest man, called the common clerk of the said city. The said recorder, steward, and common clerk, shall respectively have, hold, and enjoy the said several offices during their natural lives.

"We do grant also that the said city shall have* one sword bearer, one mace-bearer, one crier, and four serjeants at the key, or bailiffs; also constables and other inferior officers.

"And if any of the citizens aforesaid, so nominated or elected to any of the offices aforesaid, (except the recorder, steward, and common town clerk) shall refuse to execute the office to which he shall be so elected, it shall and may be lawful for the mayor and common council, to commit to any gaol of the said city, the person or persons so refusing, there to remain, until he or they execute and serve the said office or offices; or the mayor,

* In the year 1386, king Richard II. being then in Lincoln, granted to the city, the privilege of carrying a sword before its mayors; John Sutton was the first who received that honour.

&c. may fine the persons so refusing, and retain the fines for the use of the city.

“ We do also will and grant, and confirm to the aforesaid mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty of the city of Lincoln aforesaid, and successors for ever, all the aforesaid city of Lincoln, with all and singular, its rights, members, and appurtenances thereto belonging, in fee farm for the yearly rent of fourscore pounds of lawful money of England, to be paid henceforward to us, our heirs and successors for ever.

“ And that this our said charter may be understood, notwithstanding any omission, neglect, false reciting, or contradiction. Let it be known, that we reserve to ourselves, our heirs and successors (in right of our duchy of Lancaster) our castle of Lincoln, with the walls thereof, and all members, court barons, privileges, franchises, and all other liberties thereto belonging, as freely and wholly as they are now used and occupied.”

“ We reserve also to the bishop of Lincoln, the dean and chapter of the * cathedral church of Lincoln, and to the lord of the liberties of Beaumont-fee† their heirs and successors, all manner of liberties, privileges, and customs whatever, which in any wise they have heretofore used, had and now have; these presents or any thing in them specified notwithstanding.”

* The close of the cathedral is not within the liberties of the city, but belongs to the division of the county which is called the parts of Lindsey.

† “ Beaumont-fee was a manor belonging to that noble family, from the time of Edward III. in right of Isabel, widow of John lord Vesci, of Alnwick, and sister to Henry de Beaumont; whence the mansion-house had the name of Vesci Hall. It came afterwards to the Norfolk family, and has since been sold more than once. It is exempt from the city’s jurisdiction, and the bailiff is called at the assizes next after the sheriffs of the city.”

From a perusal of the above, it appears evident, that this is not the original charter, and that the elections and customs there confirmed were what had been for a long time in common and received usage in the city; that the privileges of the citizens had been progressively acquired; and that all then wanting was a renewed grant or charter, to enforce the observance of their regulations, and to secure what time had so gradually established. Yet though there was every appearance of their privileges being well secured, this corporation did not enjoy the independence it merited, and to which, as part of a free nation it had a right; for in the year 1647, three of its aldermen* were turned out of office by the parliament, for having borne commissions in the army of their sovereign; and in 1661 †,

* The names of these three aldermen were Robert Becke, William Bishop, and Anthony Kent.

† The aldermen displaced in 1661, were Robert Marshall, John Becke, William Marshall, Edward Emiss, William Hall, John Leach, and William Sutterby. Their places were supplied by Robert Ross,

seven aldermen, two sheriffs, the town clerk, and many of the common council, were displaced by Charles II. for having favoured the measures of parliament; so that whichever party they served, the consequence appeared to be the same.

It was naturally to have been expected that, on the conclusion of those disturbances which for so long a period desolated the country, under the government of a well regulated corporation, and the favourite residence of many monarchs, Lincoln would have advanced fast in the scale of improvement, and with its natural advantages, distanced all its competitors; but, to whatever cause it might be owing, instead of advancing in the progress of amelioration, there seemed every appearance of its soon sinking into complete insigni-

William Dawson, Richard Kite, John Kent, George Bracebridge, Thomas Hadney, and Edward Cheales. The sheriffs John Middlebrook and John Goodenap, were exchanged for John Townson and Henry Mozley; and the town clerk, Mr. South, was removed to make room for Thomas Fisher.

ficance. The enterprising spirit of an ancestor of one of the present representatives of the city, saved it from this degradation, and opened the eyes of the citizens to the advantages of their situation. To this family are they indebted for the advancing state of their commerce at the present moment; which makes us the less regret that the corporation parted with their rights over the Foss-dyke for so long a period. An enterprising individual is certain to push all those improvements to their utmost, which, under corporate bodies, are suffered to languish and expire; because each member, as having no immediate views of personal and individual interest to promote, wishes to shift off the irksomeness of public business to his neighbour's shoulders.

It is, at this time, however, highly gratifying to the inhabitants of Lincoln to observe the spirit of improvement daily gaining ground, and plans once happily conceived, now carried forward with the most unbounded

liberality. When we behold luxuriant crops of corn on what was lately an unwholesome marsh; a stagnant lake transformed into a capacious harbour; we may fancy we see this opulent city emerging from the apathy, which has too long enchained it, and approaching by rapid strides to that state of grandeur and magnificence, which it formerly possessed.

Lincoln, though not the seat of any fixed manufacture, is a place of much trade, and for this its situation is peculiarly eligible. By the navigation of the Witham, it commands the production of all the south-eastern part of the county, and forms a connexion with Boston and the eastern coast. The Foss-dyke on the other hand, by connecting it with the Trent, opens a communication with Gainsborough and Hull; as also with the Ouse and its tributary streams, which supply it with the productions and manufactures of Yorkshire; with the Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Staffordshire canals, by which it receives coal, corn, pottery, lime, and the

production or manufacture of every town or district washed by the Trent or any of its thirty subaltern rivers. It forms, indeed, by its happy situation, an emporium of commerce for the midland counties, and becomes a warehouse for every mercantable commodity between the eastern and western shores.

While under the Norman sway, Lincoln was a "market for commodities brought both by sea and water;" but from that period till within the last century, its trade gradually declined—its navigation grew into disuse—and the Foss-dyke, the principal support of the city, and the most ancient canal in the kingdom, was nearly choaked up, when the corporation granted a lease of the latter for 999 years, to Mr. Ellison, of Thorne, commencing from 1741*. This gentleman, at a vast expence,

* In the year 1741, the corporation granted a lease of the navigation of the Foss-dyke to Mr. Ellison, of Thorne, in Yorkshire, by which he acquired an exclusive right to that canal for nine hundred and ninety-nine years. Coals, previous to that period, were sold at twenty-one shillings per chaldron; but on the re-open-

in the space of four years, cleared the communication to Lincoln, and by that means the inhabitants obtained coals at less than two-thirds of the price formerly paid. From that time till the present, this long neglected canal has been improving, and the increasing number of vessels daily floating on its surface, renders it an almost inexhaustible mine of wealth to the lessee, an incalculable benefit to the commercial part of the city, and a never failing-source of employment to the industrious poor.

While on this subject it may not be improper to notice the substance of the act of parliament made in 1762, for draining and preserving the fens on both sides of the Witham, containing about 100,000 acres, and for restoring and maintaining the navigation of the said river, from the high bridge in the city of Lincoln, through Boston to the sea. By this

ing of the river, in 1745, they were offered and sold at thirteen shillings; so soon did the inhabitants of Lincoln begin to feel the beneficial effects of Mr. Ellison's speculation.

act the fens to be drained and improved were divided into six districts, that were each to choose commissioners, one from each parish, to have the care of all private works done in the respective districts, and these latter were to elect general commissioners. The first district to choose 7,—the second 6,—the third 5, the fourth 8,—the fifth 2,—the sixth 3,—which persons, together with the mayors of Lincoln and Boston, and two of the four commissioners elected by Lincoln and Boston, were to be general commissioners for the purposes of drainage. No person, however, can be elected a general commissioner, except the mayors of Lincoln and Boston, unless he possess lands, &c. of the value of £100 yearly, or a clear estate of the value of £2000. A new election to take place every three years; but if the parishes neglect to do so, the former to continue till new ones are appointed. The commissioners are empowered to raise taxes on each district, by

enclosing a part thereof; but all lands enclosed are to be free from tithes.

The general commissioners were also empowered to cleanse, deepen, and embank the Witham, in its former course, from Chappel Hill to Stamp End, near the city of Lincoln, which was to be answerable in depth and capacity to the rivers and cuts directed to be made; to remove all obstructions, &c. and do all other things necessary, towards effecting the purposes of the general drainage. The surface of the water in the river is to be, on a medium, two feet below the surface of the land adjoining.

To enter into a detailed statement of the powers and regulations of this act, would embrace so large a topic, perhaps not in this place a very interesting one, that we must refer our readers for a more particular account to the act itself.

In the year 1792, another was obtained for amending and rendering complete the navi-

gable communication between the river Witham and the Foss-dyke canal, through the High Bridge, in the city of Lincoln. In the year 1808, a still further extension of the Witham act took place, by which the commissioners were empowered to borrow £70,000 upon the tolls to carry the objects of that act into execution. By this latter bill, if it should ever be carried into execution, Lincoln will obtain almost all the advantages that can possibly be expected from its internal situation; as goods may then be put on board here, and carried immediately to the place of their destination, and not, as heretofore, by the medium of boats to Boston, where they were shipped for London, &c.

The advantages resulting from the enclosure of the fen lands, and the opening of the communication from Lincoln to the sea, are sufficiently well understood; and so much has the commerce of this city encreased since the passing of these acts, that the tolls upon the river Witham have been lately let at triple

the amount they were twenty years before. Every thing seems to resume a new appearance; and Lincoln, instead of the dull monotonous place it used formerly to be, begins to feel somewhat of the bustle, the interest, and advantages of a commercial intercourse with the other parts of the kingdom.

The inclosure of the fen-lands will bring a very large quantity (upwards of 100,000 acres) of excellent land into immediate cultivation. The inclosure of Wildmore fen alone has brought into cultivation 40,000 acres of hitherto inundated, and consequently, unprofitable land, which is so rich that it has been sold at about £50 an acre. The aggregate value, therefore, is 2,000,000. The expence of enclosing, draining, &c. has been £400,000, so that the net profit to the owners is £1,600,000 sterling.

CHAPTER XI.

CUSTOMS, STATE OF LITERATURE, &c. IN LINCOLN.

PERHAPS it may be thought frivolous or unnecessary by some, to notice, in a local history, the peculiarities of any particular place, since they can only be considered as partial shades of the leading manners of the country; yet when these predominate in any great degree, they assume too much of the feature of original customs to be passed over in silence.

“The liberality of the nation,” says Dr. Wenderborn, in his *View of England*, “is worthy of admiration. Subscriptions towards the support of the poor and necessitous are no where more common, nor more liberal than in this country;” nor, in any part of England, we will venture to say, are they more frequent than in Lincoln. An object here has only to be known, in order to be relieved; and the

different institutions in this city evince, that though charity may elsewhere be as well understood, it is in no place better practised.

Among the customs almost peculiar to this city, may be ranked the frequent holding of subscription meetings, under the name of charitable assemblies. When any inhabitant, of good character, is overtaken by sudden misfortune, any respectable widow burthened with a number of children, or aged man incapable of providing for his own support; some leading lady or gentleman steps forward, and solicits, by public invitation, the company of the charitable at an assembly for the benefit of the sufferer; every respectable individual thinks himself bound in honour to attend; and on entering the room gives what he pleases to the *patroness* or *patron* of the meeting, who collect the subscriptions. The generous solicitors are considered as treasurers, pay out of the fund the expences of the assembly, and present the overplus, in such periodical sums as

they think proper, to the object of that evening's charity. The subscription is always sufficiently large to relieve the distressed object. Eight or nine of these assemblies are sometimes made in a year*, and produce a sum, (thus voluntarily given to objects who, otherwise, must either have been starved, or at least solely supported by their respective parishes) at the average of almost four hundred pounds per annum.

This is a custom, which, while we admire, we cannot help regretting should be almost

* From the following statement a true idea of the nature of those assemblies may be formed:—

Dec. 14, 1808.—The Mayor and Mrs. Carter, <i>£.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>			
patrons, for <i>Ann Simpson</i> and <i>John Burrel</i>	46	3	6
Dec. 28.—Mrs. Williams and J. Fardell, esq. for			
<i>Widow Acrill</i>	33	16	6
Jan. 20, 1809,—Mrs. White and H. Hutton, esq.			
for <i>Widows Wood</i> and <i>Williams</i>	30	0	0
Feb. 20 —Mrs, Illingworth and Alderman Gibbe-			
son, for <i>Widow Skelton</i>	51	3	0
April 20.— ————— <i>Fund for the Education of</i>			
<i>Children</i>	17	11	0
May 17—The Mayor, for <i>Relief of the English pri-</i>			
<i>soners in France</i> ..	40	0	0
Oct. 31.—Committee and Dr. Charlesworth, for			
<i>Lying-in Charity</i>	50	0	0
Dec. 18.—The Mayor and Miss Ellison, for <i>Wi-</i>			
<i>dows Slack</i> and <i>Hunt</i>	62	5	0
Feb. 16, 1810.—Mrs. Brand and the Rev. Mr. Kent,			
for <i>Widow Welbourne</i>	53	16	0

confined to Lincoln* ; and that amongst the many opulent towns with which this kingdom abounds, and which we fear are not altogether destitute of objects of compassion, this city should nearly stand alone in the landable practice of pouring balm into the wounded bosom of those, who have, formerly perhaps, seen better days. This flattering proof of the estimation, in which the sufferers are held by their townsmen, must invigorate their exertions and cheer their drooping spirits. They see that their misfortunes are pitied and their conduct respected ; that they are not suffered to languish for the remainder of their lives in a workhouse, or owe a miserably protracted existence to the frigid charity of a parochial officer.

This custom is fraught with many advantages: the parish rates are kept low ; because

* About twenty years ago, a letter appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, describing and recommending these charitable assemblies ; since which time, they have been occasionally adopted in other market-towns in this county.

a person formerly in a respectable situation fosters the spirit of independence which he has hitherto possessed, and trusts to industry and diligence for his support ; in the fullest confidence, that, should his endeavours prove fruitless, the generosity of his neighbours will raise him up, and save him from the debasing situation of a pauper. Harmony and good neighbourhood are also preserved among the inhabitants, by the frequent recurrence of these meetings, where they seem to experience (what the motive so much deserves, and what every good man would wish for) the blessing of that God who directs his followers to clothe the naked and to feed the hungry ; and who commands the eulogist of generous actions to “ go and do likewise.”

Like most other places, the common people of Lincoln have a number of customs and peculiarities, which it would be tedious and unnecessary here to attempt detailing. Many of those, formerly common, are now changed for others more congenial to the advanced

progress of society, and instead of the *tuttings* and other similar meetings, the social tea and supper parties are most common and agreeable.

The *tuttings*, from their singularity, deserve a short notice, especially as the custom of holding them is now fast descending into the vale of oblivion, and as it may enable our readers to form some idea of the manner in which the common people of Lincoln used formerly to divert themselves. The following is the manner in which these meetings were generally held :—A landlady who wished to have a *tutting*, gave notice of her intention to all her female acquaintances, whether married or single. On the day and hour specified, the visitors assembled, and were regaled with tea (so far all well); but on the removal of that, the table was replenished with a bowl and glasses, and exhilarated with potent punch, when each guest became a new creature. About this time the husbands or *cecis-beos* arrived, paid their half guineas each for the treatment of themselves and partners,

joined the revelry, and partook of the amusements proposed by their *cheres amies*. Each female then, anxious to please her partner for the evening, displayed every captivating charm, either in the enlivening catch, the witty *double entendre*, the dance, or beating of the tambourine; till every decency was often forgotten, and the restraints of modesty abandoned. This custom, which was confined solely to the lower ranks, is now, very properly, almost abolished; we are only surprised, that it should have been so long continued, to the bane of every principle of decorum and good manners.

The amusements of the common people of Lincoln, very much resemble those of the Dutch; perhaps a sort of similarity in climate and situation may, in some degree, influence their inclinations, and their manners. Seated in an alehouse, each with his pipe and unsociable pot, their mouths never open for any thing like conversation, but enveloped in smoke, they remain like so many pieces of furni-

ture, till they have taken in their full *lowance*, or are reminded of their being wanted by some new customer. Unlike their Yorkshire or their Nottinghamshire neighbours, they never join in an equal club, and endeavour to amuse one another by singing, or the witty repartee; but an air of sombre melancholy pervades these dumb *compotations*, and nothing like joy or hilarity ever attends such meetings.

In literature and science, Lincoln has, of late years, made some attempts at improvement; though, comparatively speaking, it is still in a very backward state. It has yet no public library; and, though that belonging to the cathedral is well stored with old books, they seem rather to be considered as heir-looms, than as useful for any other purpose, if we except that of exciting the wonder of ignorant visitors, who, after having seen Great Tom, are brought to contemplate this repository of mildewed paper, as one of the curiosities of the minster. In the beginning of the year

1809, an attempt was made to raise a subscription library, similar to those which have been established in most populous towns; and, though it received the sanction of some neighbouring noblemen, and of a great number of the principal inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood, it was given up, and there now remains no other source of information for the inhabitants, than the circulating libraries *, which, however they may amuse the fair, or chase away the *ennui* of a winter's evening, cannot be considered as likely to produce that literary taste, which might be promoted by the united efforts of a number of individuals.

Lincoln has, however, after an interval of about four-score years, succeeded in the establishment of a weekly paper. In the year 1729 and 1784, it was attempted, but like the subscription library, it did not meet with sufficient encouragement : perhaps after a similar

* There is one monthly, and two fortnight book clubs ; but these are confined to a limited and select number of members.

interval, when the gentlemen of Lincoln and the neighbourhood, shall be convinced of its advantages, the latter establishment may be again brought forward, and eagerly supported.

Among the numerous benevolent institutions with which this city abounds, its lying-in charity should not be omitted, under the patronage of the most respectable ladies of the neighbourhood; but as that, and its charitable repository, are under regulations similar to those instituted in other towns, it is entirely unnecessary to say more concerning them, than that they have been found of the most incalculable benefit to those poor objects, for whose relief they were originally established.

It may not, perhaps, be out of place here to notice the establishment of several friendly benefit societies, for the relief of the distressed amongst their own members. These have generally an annual meeting, when they attend divine service, and hear a sermon on the occasion. They are subject to nearly the same re-

gulations as in other places. Each individual contributes his mite with cheerfulness, conscious that he is laying up for the day of misfortune; and that, in case of sickness, he is making some provision for those whose happiness and comfort are dearer to him than his own. These societies also derive a part of their support from the subscriptions of honorary members, who kindly contribute their portion to relieve the wants and distresses of their fellow-creatures.

There are also a masonic lodge, and one of odd fellows, who have each a benefit society attached to them, from whence their own members are relieved. These, though partial in their effects, are not the less entitled to notice, especially as they tend to produce amongst the citizens a taste for social participation, and cement them in one link of fraternal benevolence.

CHAPTER XII.

A SKETCH OF LINCOLN IN 1810,

Including an account of such of its Public Buildings, Institutions, &c. as have not been already mentioned.

LINCOLN is at present arbitrarily divided into two parts, known by the appellation of Above-hill and Below-hill, though, where the division begins or ends, perhaps none of the inhabitants can determine. The former part is the general residence of the gentry and clergy; while the latter is mostly inhabited by merchants and tradespeople: the one being, according to the common estimation, considered as the court, and the other as the mercantile part of the city.

On entering Lincoln, from the London road, the first object that presents itself is the bar-gate, the Norman south gate of the city,

guarded on the outside by the Sincil dyke, which runs from west to east, to some distance below the bar, when it turns southward, past the remains of an old tower, built to defend the angle; but at present of no other use than to serve as a shed for cattle to retire to.

On the west of the road, without bar-gate, king Edward erected a beautiful cross to the memory of his queen, Eleanor *, who died at Harby, a village about seven miles from Lincoln, and was removed by easy stages to Westminster, there to be interred; the king perpetuating her memory by erecting a cross at every spot where the corpse rested; “with

* 1291. King Edward took a journey into the North, with his queen, but in the way he lost his greatest worldly felicity, queen Eleanor, who died November 29th, at Harby in Lincolnshire. This accident not only caused excessive grief to him, but brought him back again to inter her body at Westminster; and all along the road in the places where it rested, viz. at Stamford, Waltham, Westcheap, Charing, &c. he erected goodly crosses, engraven with her image, in testimony of his great affection to her, and as memorials of her fidelity and virtues, in which she excelled all woman kind, as much as she did in dignity.”—Daniel.

the arms of England, Castile, and Pontoys engraven on it." Of this there are now no vestiges, it having been demolished so early as 1643. The cross at Waltham, still remaining, was erected by him on the same occasion.

The bar-lodge displays none of the taste of former times; it is evidently a modern erection on the site of the old one, to which, though it bears no resemblance in appearance, it is analogous in its use; as no person can enter the city, from the south, but through its portal. On passing the gate, Lincoln presents the appearance of a long street, in which houses and stables, barns and churches, are intermingled without any regard to order, regularity, or harmony; closed at the further end by a steep hill, covered with buildings, and overlooked by the minster, which, from its size and situation, becomes the principal object of the scene; while, from contrast, the edifices and churches on the foreground, though

in themselves not inconsiderable, shrink from the eye, and are scarcely noticed. Proceeding onwards, the minster, though it rises in effect, decreases in beauty ; and that part of the town called above-hill, becomes quite offensive to the eye, from the confusion and jumble it presents : indeed, the most picturesque objects are only so at a certain distance ; farther removed, they lose their force ; brought nearer, they display too many abrupt lines, and too much harshness of contour to be pleasing.

The first object of note within the bar is the church of St. Botolph, mentioned in a former chapter, which seems here very properly situated, appearing, in this straggling part of the city, like the church of a country village.

Some distance, beyond St. Botolph's church, a branch of the Witham crosses the street, over which are two very inconvenient bridges, disgraceful to the city, and incommodious, if not dangerous, to the passenger. It is sur-

prising there is no attempt at convenience, if improvement is not thought of.

“ A little above Gote-bridge,” says Leland, “ on the east-side of the High-street, is a fair guildhall, ’longing to St. Anne’s church, of the foundation of Burton and Sutton, merchants. A very goodly house, ’longing to Sutton is hard on the north-side of St. Anne’s church-yard.” By St. Anne’s church we are inclined to think that Leland meant St. Andrew’s, for there does not appear ever to have been a church dedicated to St. Anne in this city. Near to the site of St. Andrew’s, stands the “ goodly house ’longing to the Suttons ;” but which was formerly the palace of John of Gaunt, and had his arms carved in free-stone on the front, till the year 1737. A view of it, as it stood in the beginning of the last century, is preserved in Buck’s Antiquities of England. Of the guildhall there are now no vestiges.

“ In the suburb, on the west-side of the street,” says Gough, “ is an old house, with a great round arched gate,” said to belong to

lord Hussey, and out of the bow window of which he was taken to execution, in the 28th year of Henry VIII. for being concerned with lord Darcy, sir Robert Constable, sir John Bulmer, sir Thomas Piercy, &c. in a rebellion, in favour of the catholic religion. This house is now taken down, and the place where it stood is almost forgotten.

Near this range of buildings stands the unitarian chapel, a small building, with a burying ground adjoining to it. There is nothing particularly interesting in its interior.

“I heard say,” observes Leland, “that the lower part of Lincoln town was all marisch, and won by policy, and inhabited for the commodity of the water. This part is called Wigkerford.” A contraction of this name is yet retained, in the term of Wigford, by which this part is known; the appellation might have its origin from this place having been remarkable for the growth of osiers, or withies, from which the term ‘wicker-work’ is derived, and which, perhaps, may have been introduced

by the Danes ; twigs of osiers or willows being in their language expressed by the word *rigre*. The other part of the name, ford, needs no comment.

Behind St. Benedict's church there is a small chapel, where a society of the baptist connexion meets.

The Methodists have a meeting-house by the water-side, which was built about twenty-two years ago, but it is rather too small for the congregation. It is, however, we understand, in contemplation to erect a new one, as soon as the members of the chapel can meet with a situation proper for that purpose.

Between bar-gate and the stone-bow once stood, according to Leland's account, eleven churches, and a great number of religious houses ; but of these even the sites of the greater part are now forgotten.

This street, though straight, wide, commodious, and clean, is yet very deficient in beauty : from the want of uniformity in its buildings ; from the high roofs and old gables that

continually present themselves to the eye, and the lime trees that are here and there planted in rows, each tree cut round the top, so as to form the appearance of a housemaid's mop inverted, or a large cabbage left sticking upon a naked stem. This is the more to be regretted, as these trees, if left in their natural state, would have produced an useful shade, and an ornament as pleasing and agreeable, as that they now form, by the injudicious application of art, is disagreeable.

After passing the churches of St. Peter at Goats, St. Mark, and St. Mary, and nearly opposite to St. Benedict's, is a small square, on the east of the street, used as a corn market*, which from the celebrity of this place as a mart for grain, appears evidently too confined.—

* Or rather *ought to be*. For the farmers and others, notwithstanding repeated admonitions to the contrary, after sometimes being played upon by the fire-engine, will continue to stand in the main street. In consequence of which, they subject themselves to be gored by cattle, and run over by carriages, passing and repassing, which cannot work their way through, without much trouble and interruption.

Lincoln, indeed, with all its advantages, does not seem to enjoy that of a good general market-place ; for the street from the cornhill to the butter market, is, on a market day, literally choaked up with stalls and standings, to the great annoyance of passengers, and inconvenience of the neighbouring housekeepers : it is, indeed, a nuisance which calls loudly for removal, and a grievance which it behoves the magistrates seriously and speedily to redress.

THE HIGH BRIDGE

Is the next object that attracts the eye, in looking up the street, of which the following account is extracted from Gough's Camden.

“ The high bridge of one arch over the river Witham 21ft. 9in. diameter and 11 feet high, is at least 400 years old. From the main arch spring two others; at right angles, eastward, one on each side of the river, which is vaulted over. Upon this vault stood the ancient chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, let for a dwelling-house in

1549, in which was a chantry, founded by the corporation, 32 Edward 1st. Running from the bridge down the chapel entry, on the south side of the river, is Scotch hall, an ancient building, whose windows were formerly full of painted glass. On one side of a door case, within the court, and on the other parts, were carved, in wood and stone, the arms of Gegge (whose mansion it probably was,) a chevron between two crescents in chief, and a cross patee fitchee in base; also in the south window of St. Benedict's church adjoining, and quartered by the Grantham's from the time of Henry VIII."

This, in the time of the author, was no doubt an accurate description of this bridge, though at present scarcely a vestige remains of what is here mentioned; neither is any thing known with certainty of the origin of what is termed the Scotch hall. It would, indeed, at first sight, appear to have been the house of White-friars, erected by Gualterus, a Scotchman, dean of Lincoln, in 1269, were it not ex-

pressly stated, in Camden, that it stood between the churches of St. Mary and St. Edward. The site of Scotch hall, however, may have been the same as that now occupied by the conduit ; for the date of its erection agrees with Camden's idea of the period when the bridge was built.

A number of old buildings yet remain upon the bridge, towards the west ; what they have been cannot be easily determined ; but as every ancient bridge was furnished with its chapel, its cross, or its chantry, these might formerly form part of those erections, which have long been converted into dwelling houses.

A tradition exists that this bridge had no less than five arches, to cross as many channels of the river ; but if such was the case, they are now demolished. We suspect this tradition arose from the supposed necessity, in consequence of the declivity at this place, of forming a number of arches, that the level

might be preserved as nearly as possible.— It has now only one, and the eastern side of the bridge is ornamented with an obelisk, surmounting a reservoir, inscribed with the time of its re-erection.

This conduit is supplied from the same spring as that at the Grey Friars and at St. Mary's; the water is brought hither in leaden pipes, and from hence carried to the other two, thus supplying the lower part of the city with an abundance of that useful element, free of expence.

For half a mile to the east of this bridge the river can only be considered as an extensive wharf, on each side. To this place the inhabitants of the villages below Lincoln, bring up their productions to market, in schuyts, or small boats, and take back their various purchases in the same way. The continual bustling of porters and watermen, the creaking of carts, the rolling of drays, the lowering and raising of masts, and the bawling, and not very decent language, of the sailors, render the water

side, if not one of the most delightful, at least one of the most noisy, parts of the city.

To the westward, the situation is more disagreeable ; a narrow path, scarcely wide enough for a single person to walk on, is all that is left between a row of the most disagreeable buildings fancy can conceive, and the channel of the river. So high on each side are these walls, that the sun, except when due east, can never play on the surface of the water ; and even at noon day, it exhibits little of the appearance of a river in the midst of an opulent and populous city. Emerging from this dreary passage, the Brayford head, presents itself with increased effect. A spacious lake, forming on its shores a commodious quay, covered with vessels, and skirted half way round with warehouses, exhibits, by its contrast with the distant country, a scene more beautiful and sublime than might be expected in the neighbourhood of Lincoln. The city itself, from the centre of the

lake, though it still retains its chaotic character, appears to more advantage than from most other situations, because the whitening canvas spreads over many of its deformities, and by dividing the confused masses, renders the whole doubly interesting.

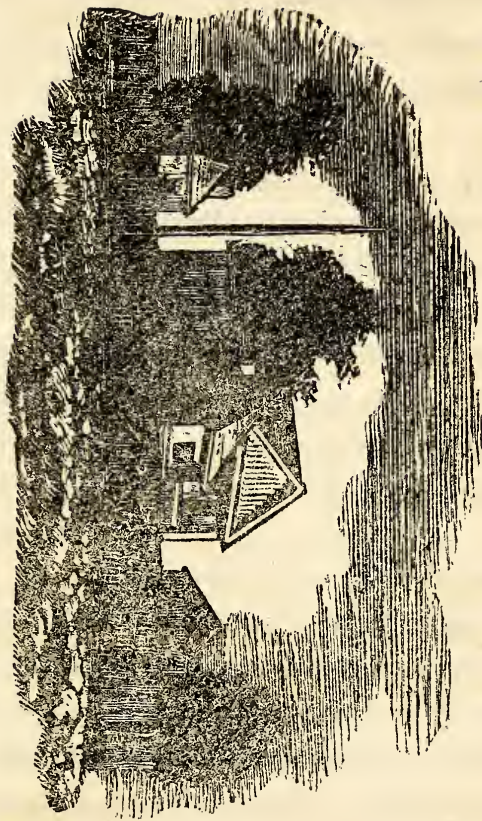
A little to the north east of Brayford, on the Gainsbrough road, stands

THE DEPÔT; or, *Military Arsenal*,

A brick edifice, erected in 1806, as a repository, from whence the inhabitants of the surrounding country might, in the case of invasion, be supplied with arms and ammunition. It is calculated to hold about a thousand stand of arms, with a sufficient quantity of ammunition, and is always guarded by a detachment of invalids from the royal artillery.

NEWLAND,

Which lies between the Depôt and the High-street, is a single street, running from west to east, principally composed of new build-



The Depot.



ings ; though these, like the other parts of the city, in general, bear but little resemblance to one another. It would, however, be one of the pleasantest residences in the city, were its situation a little more elevated.

This part of the city, like that called Wykenford, already mentioned, is supposed by Leland to have been gained from the river, which once inundated all the level tract to the south west of the hill. It must have been formerly both more extensive and populous than it now is, having been divided into three parishes, to each of which there was a church.

The communication between Newland and the High-street, is such as reflects little credit on the city ; the passage is only by a narrow lane, scarcely wide enough to allow a single cart to pass along, and where the passenger is in the utmost danger. That this inconvenient and dangerous lane, should be the only road by which this city is connected with Gainsbrough, the eastern part of Not-

tinghamshire, Derbyshire, and the south of Yorkshire, is certainly a matter that deserves the severest reprehension. Perhaps, after some very serious accident shall have happened, private interest may give way to public good, and the passage may be rendered more safe and commodious.

Passing through the Stone-bow the beautiful church of St. Peter at Arches salutes the eye, an edifice which reflects honour on the architect, and is a monument of the good taste of the city; yet it is to be lamented, that it should be so much confined, hardly space enough being allowed for it to be seen to any advantage.

THE POST OFFICE

Is situated a few paces above the Stone-bow, facing Silver-street, in a most convenient place. For the accommodation of the inhabitants residing above-hill, a receiving box for letters has been recently established on the castle-hill.

THE BUTTER MARKET,

Just above St. Peter's at Arches, is another monument of the attention, which has for some time past been paid to improvement. It was erected during the mayoralty of John Lobsey, esq. in the year 1736, who obtained an act of common council for applying annually, for ten years, £100, the sum usually spent at the city feasts, in promoting the improvement of the city.— To this worthy gentleman Lincoln owes much: the church last mentioned was built during his first mayoralty, and this edifice in his second; the former is the most elegant modern erection in the city, and the latter one of the most useful and convenient.

In the building, four rows of forms are placed, two or three deep, from end to end, on which those who bring butter, fowls, or any other similar commodity, seat themselves and rest their baskets.

The assembly-room, which is above the market, was erected subsequently, and forms altogether a very neat plain building, though

much confined: The room is very good, and well adapted for the purpose; six or seven assemblies are usually held in it during the year, besides the charitable and other meetings, which frequently occur. Adjoining the assembly-room there is a neat card-room, and at the opposite end a kitchen, &c.

While speaking of these rooms, we cannot but notice the very commendable attention of the magistrates, in not suffering a billiard table to be kept in any part of the town. This is a species of fascinating amusement, from which the young and the thoughtless often contract habits of gaming and dissipation; or, at least, they spend that time in an indolent and unprofitable pursuit of the diversion, which might be better employed in business, or in moral and literary attainments. A bowling green has lately been established at the Adam and Eve, above-hill.

The street from hence, though filled with rich, well furnished shops, is remarkably narrow and inconvenient; in some of the higher

parts almost inaccessible for carts, in others nearly choaked up and often disagreeable: yet this was once almost the only communication between the upper and lower parts of the city. The impediment of the hill, however, is now in a great measure removed, by the road turning round the east end of the town, and thereby rendering the ascent much more easy and commodious.

THE BUTCHERY,

Built in 1774, at the expence of the corporation, is, like most other places in Lincoln, rather too much confined; but in other respects deserves all the encomiums which have been bestowed upon it.

THE THEATRE,

Though small, is not easily exceeded, in internal decoration, by that of any other place. It has lately received many improvements; and the painting of the cieling and scenery reflects the greatest credit on the talents of the artist by whom it was executed. It is usually

open for about six weeks or two months, annually, during the autumn.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL,

For educating, clothing, and maintaining poor boys, which stands to the right of the street, a little above the Strait, near St. Michael's church, is a most excellent charity.

This hospital owes its foundation to the liberality of Richard Smith, M.D. who, in 1602, left the manor and certain estates at Potter Hanworth, in the county of Lincoln, for the purpose of maintaining and educating twelve poor boys in the hospital. Sundry benefactions since, and the increased value of the estates left to them, have enabled the governors to encrease the number to 37. The following is a list of the benefactors, exclusive of Mr. Richard Smith, mentioned above :

A person or persons unknown devised estates at Frampton, Kirton, and Welton cum Beckering, for educating and maintaining two more boys.

Peter Richer, M. D. of the bail, Lincoln, left, in 1732, by will, £20 yearly, issuing out of lands at Winthorpe, for maintaining and educating two more boys.

Mr. alderman John Lobsey, of Lincoln, in 1748, left £200 for educating and maintaining one boy:

Mr. Edward Holland, plumber and glazier, of Lincoln, in 1749, bequeathed an estate, (sold for £250) for educating and maintaining another boy.

Mr. alderman John Hooton, of Lincoln, in 1767, bequeathed £220 for another boy.

In 1766, Mr. Richard Barker, schoolmaster, Lincoln, bequeathed £100, the interest arising from which was to be given, every seven years, amongst such poor men, educated in the hospital, as the governors should deem most worthy, but not less than five pounds to each.

The late Mr. Gamston also bequeathed a considerable sum of money for the support of this establishment.

Besides this most excellent charity, considerable benefit also arises from benefactions, which have been made to the corporation, to be distributed by them to the poor of particular parishes. These annually amount to a considerable sum.

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL,

Which stands on the opposite side of the street to Christ's hospital, is a foundation worthy of the liberality of such a county as Lincoln, and which, perhaps, has been more extensive in the operation of its charity than most institutions of a similar kind in the kingdom. As a building, it is more remarkable for its neatness than its grandeur; but in point of situation, it yields to none in the city, either for salubrity or extent of prospect.

This establishment, which was erected in 1769, is supported entirely by donations and benefactions. It is governed by a president, always the lord lieutenant of the county, and two vice-presidents; and such benefactors as have given, at one time, fifty pounds, are go-

vernors for life. Those who subscribe two guineas annually are governors during payment, as well as the physicians and surgeons during attendance, and the clergy who officiate. The physicians and surgeons attend gratuitously.

The boundary of the city, in this part, is marked by the erection of two stones, within a few yards of the hospital. Afterwards we enter the bail, which is parcel of the duchy of Lancaster, and exempt from the jurisdiction of the mayor. It is under the government of the county magistrates.

THE CASTLE-HILL

Is a neat square; but of very small extent. By the recent demolition, however, of one part of it, for the purpose of building lodgings for the proper accommodation of the judges on their circuit, this little place is much improved; and it would be still more so, by the taking down of the Chequer-gate, and opening to it an uninterrupted view of the beau-

tiful west-front of the minster; though the lover of antiquity might lament, that such a *morceau* as this ancient gate-way should be destroyed, to accommodate any prospect whatever.

THE COUNTY ASSEMBLY-ROOM,

Near the White Hart Inn, above-hill, is very elegantly fitted up, and is, perhaps, as commodious as any room of its size in the kingdom.

NEW GOAL AND SESSIONS-HOUSE.

This building does equal credit to the taste and liberality of the city. At a distance it has more of the appearance of a gentleman's house, than of a prison, and the interior is as comfortable and convenient as is compatible with the safe custody of those who are confined there.

The prison is surrounded by a lofty wall; but the prisoners have a good yard in which they are permitted to walk. A piece of ground surrounding the prison, is allotted to the use of the gaoler, and is certainly both beneficial

to him and ornamental to the place. The magistrates occasionally visit the prison, to see that the regulations are properly observed; and, perhaps, in no part of the kingdom is there more attention paid to the comfort of its unfortunate, though criminal inhabitants.

The sessions-house, which is in the front part of the building, is one of the most convenient, for that purpose, in the kingdom, and is very neatly fitted up.

The first sessions were held here, on Saturday the 15th of July, before Thomas Colton, esq. mayor, and Richard Ellison, esq. M. P. the recorder of the city. The assizes were also held on the same day, before judge Heath. The first stone of this building was laid by Robert Fowler, esq. mayor, in 1805, but it was not finished till 1809, during the mayoralty of Thomas Colton, esq.

The suggestions of the philanthropic Howard seem to have been particularly attended to, and every apartment appears to possess all

the requisites recommended by that friend to the unfortunate.

Descending the New Road, the next object of note is

THE CATHOLIC CHAPEL,

Which is well worth the notice of visitors, especially as it contains a very beautiful painting of the "*taking down from the cross*," thought by connoisseurs to belong to the Flemish school. It was brought over to this country, by the English nuns of Gravelines, in France, when expelled from thence at the revolution, and presented to the chapel, by its present clergyman, the rev. William Beaumont, B. D. professor of rhetoric, and ex-rector of the university of Caen, in Normandy. The chapel, which is a very neat building, was erected in the year 1799.

At a short distance from this,

ZION CHAPEL

Presents itself. It is a plain building, erected in 1802. A congregation in lady Huntingdon's connection meets here.

The great advantages resulting from the erection of lunatic assylums in the different counties of England, has induced the gentlemen of Lincolnshire to enter into a subscription for the erection of one in this place, and about £8,000 have already been collected for that purpose. A piece of ground at the end of East-gate, on the north-side of the Wragby road, has been purchased by the committee, for the intended site, a plan has been fixed upon for the building, and other steps have been taken towards fulfilling the intentions of the subscribers. When completed, the institution will, we doubt not, be as useful as the views of its founders are extensive and praiseworthy.

THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,

Which stands on the north west side of the castle is also entitled to some notice. It is a plain building; but not being originally erected for this purpose, it has been altered, and added to at different times, and now contains the poor of the se-

veral parishes of Lincoln, and as many others as choose to take advantage of this establishment, for the regulation of which an act of parliament was obtained in 1796. It is governed by a board of directors, chosen from the several parishes, who hold a meeting weekly within the place. Three auditors are also appointed, who inspect the accounts, and annually publish a statement of the expenditure and other particulars relating to the house.

FAIRS, &c.

There are a number of fairs held here annually, which are in general exceedingly well attended. The following is a correct list of them :—

The Spring Stock Markets,

for the sale of beasts, sheep, &c. which were only established in 1809, through the active exertions of the then mayor, Thomas Colton, esq. are held on the second and last Thursday in March, and second Thursday in April.

A fair is also annually held near the end of April, for the sale of horses, beasts, and sheep. This fair is generally counted one of the best horse fairs in the kingdom, and is usually attended by dealers from all parts of the kingdom.

There is also another fair held in the first week of July.

In 1809, a fair for the sale of horses was established, to be annually held on the second Saturday and Monday in August, previous to the Horncastle fair. The establishment of this also arises from the exertions of Thos. Colton, esq. who, during his mayoralty, was particularly desirous of promoting the improvement and advantage of the city of Lincoln.

A fair is also held on the first Wednesday after September 12, which continues for three days, and also one in the end of November.

A fortnight fat stock market is also held here, and is said to be one of the first in the kingdom, next to Smithfield. The establishment of this market originated with Thos. Pres-

ten, esq. mayor, and an annual meeting is usually held in February, of the farmers and others to commemorate its establishment. The first market was held on Wednesday the 31st of July, 1793.

COACHES, &c.

There are but few coaches that pass through this city.

The mail-coach from London arrives in Lincoln, every afternoon, between four and five o'clock, and sets off for Barton about three quarters of an hour after its arrival. It stops alternately at the Rein Deer and Saracen's Head inns, below the Stone-bow.

There is also a light coach which passes through this city, morning and evening, from and to London and Barton, which greatly facilitates the communication between this city and the metropolis, as well as with Hull.

A coach also sets off, every morning, for Newark and Nottingham, from Mr. Smith's, at the Monson's arms, at nine o'clock; and another leaves Nottingham every morning,

and arrives about half-past five the same day, at Lincoln.

The Witham supplies a ready mode of communication between this city and Boston, and the convenience of passage-boats sailing every other day for that place from Lincoln, supersedes the necessity of a coach thence.— These boats are exceedingly well fitted up, with every convenience and accommodation.

CARRIERS.

A waggon, for the conveyance of goods to London, sets off from Mr. Searson's below-hill, every Monday, and Friday; and arrives there in four days, a distance of 134 miles, and returns in the course of a few days; so that there is a regular communication between this place and the capital.

A waggon sets off from the same place for Brigg and Barton; and another from Mrs. Bristow's, at the Old Crown.

The Sheffield carrier arrives at the latter house every Thursday evening, and sets off again on Friday forenoon.

A waggon from Louth arrives at the Crown, on Thursday evening, and sets off again next forenoon.

There are also carriers from Market Rasen and Wragby, who arrive in Lincoln on Friday, and return on the same day. The former of these inns at Mr. Tindall's, Butchery-lane, and the latter at Mrs. Bristow's, the Old Crown.

Mr. Searson also has a boat which conveys goods from hence to Horncastle, Louth, &c. which sails weekly.

A boat sails weekly to Gainsbrough, on Friday afternoon.

LIST

OF THE

MAYORS, AND BAILIFFS AND SHERIFFS OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN.

EDWARD II.

Mayors.

- 1314 HENRY BEST, first Mayor of Lincoln.
5 Sim. de Eglington 1321 Jo. de Nevo Castro
6 Gilbt. de Wetherby 2 Hugh de Eglinton
7 John Vincent 3 John de Tame
8 Robt. de Bardney 4 Wm. de Snarford
9 Hugh de Russels 5 Robert de Omer
1320 Rd. de Blackenben

EDWARD III.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1326 Hugh Taylor | 1342 John Wilger |
| 7 William Blyton | 3 John de Ashby |
| 8 Thomas de Keel | 4 Robt. Chesterfield |
| 9 Robert Benson | 5 Roger Windeck |
| 1330 Richard de Keel | 6 Richard Took |
| 1 Hugh, son of Simon
de Eglington | 7 John Fenton |
| 2 John, son of Wm.
Blyton | 8 John de Outhorpe |
| 3 Henry Lavender | 9 Walter de Keelby |
| 4 Richard Long | 1350 Thomas de Exton |
| 5 Robert Quirrell | 1 Wm. de Harpswell |
| 6 Wm. Humberstone | 2 Wm. de Snelsband |
| 7 Wm. de Rastle | 3 Peter de Thornton |
| 8 Thomas Russell | 4 John de Burgess |
| 9 Henry Fillingham | 5 Walter de Orsby |
| 1340 Robert Dalderby | 6 Robert de Volme |
| 1 Robt. Huddlestone | 7 Roger de Thorold |
| | 8 Hugh, son of Robt.
de Bardney |

Mayors, and Bailiffs.

- 1359 Peter Canoiss John Western, Adam Blaw
1st Bailiffs
- 1360 John Cole J. Western, Adam Blaw
1 Jno, son of Wm. J. Huddlestone, R. Sutton
de Harpswell
2 Wm. Thormish R. Cooke, H. de Snarford
3 John de Roades T. Walker, R. de Boothby
4 John de Welton John Cooke, Rd. Lancham
5 Tho. Elsham J. Collingham, R. Whitby
6 Richd. Thorpe J. Everstone, J. Beance
7 John Sutton Jo. Huddlestone, Jo. Bett
8 Rog. Torrington Wm. Goldby, J. Crosfield
9 Jo. Collingham J. Norman, Walter Berry
- 1370 Wm. Juggill T. Horncastle, W. Boothby
1 William Belly Nich. Corrington, J. Beane
2 John Thock T. Bonkin, J. Forlesthorne
3 Hugh Cornwall Wm. Norton, T. Pigworth
4 Jo. Huddlestone J. Batty, Tho. Thornought
5 Tho. Horncastle R. Torbourne, J. de Boltham
6 Jo. Hopperstone N. Warke, J. Haverbury

RICHARD II.

- 1377 Tho. Bannam Robt. de Lee, T. Thornby
8 John Blyton. Wm. Balby, S. Massingham
9 Robert Sutton Jo. Heden, Robt. Fawster
- 1380 Gilbert Boothby Robt. Holme, W. Dismoke
1 S. Massingham Sim. Laxfield, W. Helton
2 Wm. Sevelstone R. Messinghand, T. Hawke
3 Robt. Salterby J. Chipman, T. Ledingham
4 William Dalby H. Harwood T. Huddlestone
5 John Norman Robert York, John Belasis
6 John Sutton R. Nettleham, R. Landale
7 Robert Read W. Barkworth, J. de Carlton

*Mayors.**Bailiffs.*

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1388 Robert de Mas- | Henry de Repham, John |
| singham | Hoylon |
| 1389 S. de Laxfield | J. Sickling, J. de Boston |
| 1390 T. de Thornby | P. de Saltby, R. de Brough |
| 1 John Winfield | J. de Thorlay, J. de Searby |
| 2 Henry Harwood | Adam Rance, Tho. Allhatt |
| 3 Robert Harwood | Jo. Sparrow, Jo. Rippen |
| 4 John Belasis | Jo. Barkwith, Jo. Haverby |
| 5 H. de Repham | Jon. Welby, Robt. Neville |
| 6 John Shipman | John de Bilderstone, John |
| | de Appleby |
| 7 Jo. de Thurlby | John de Houghton, Nicho- |
| | las Huddlestone. |
| 8 John de Searby | W. Dettpeck, J. de Wigford |

HENRY IV.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1399 John Balderton | John Dyke, Tho. Russell |
| 1400 Robert Brough | H. Morsop, Tho. Foster |
| 1 Wiliam Blyton | Robt. Alken, Jo. de Kett |
| 2 Robt. Appleby | R. Marcham, T. Mulcome |
| 3 John Houghton | T. Fulham, J. Sheffield |
| 4 Peter Saltby | Rd. Bott, Tho. Walsh |
| 5 N. Huddleston | R. Winliff, R. de Aystrop |
| 6 W. Burkworth | Wm. Barton, John Donn |
| 7 William de For- | John Massingham, Wm: |
| dingworth | Chesterfield |

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1408 Robert Rathby | John Hycon, Richard Co- |
| | vell, 1st Sheriffs. |
| 1409 Richard Carlton, | T. Collington, J. Sparrow |
| 1410 John Ryles | Rd. Barnby, W. Saxelby |

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

- 1411 William Caden John Huddleston, William Hawarby
 2 Thomas Foster John Ryles, Wm. Kerby

HENRY V.

- 1413 Ralph Curtois S. Winflow, T. Broomhead
 4 Dennis Salasby Tho. Canterbury, T. Rose
 5 Richard Cooke Rt. Alaster, Rr. Dawquell
 6 Thomas Archer W. Seaton, W. Cawdwarill
 7 Wm. Markby Step. Skelton, Gilbt. Read
 8 H. Tamworth Tho. Terrige, Rt. Nainby
 9 John Hogleton Robt. Toynton, H. Harvy
 1420 Tho. Seringo R. Hawarby, W. Linwood
 -1 John Sparrow John Newcome, Rt. How
 2 Roger Garinston W. Bracebridge, E. Colton

HENRY VI.

- 1423 Wm. Blyton Tho. Kermond, Jo. Rately
 4 Jo. Huddleston Wm. Beefe, Jo. Russel
 5 John Locking Simon Grantham, John Thetlethorpe
 6 John Rouse John Clifton, Rd. Sturton
 7 Roger Knight John Swan, John Rausby
 8 Robt. Hawarby Robt. Effinwell, Jo. Syson
 9 Simon Grantham Jo. Furforth, Ed. Copjoy
 1430 Wm. Saxelby Rh. Smallwood, T. Darby
 1 Walt. Linwood Wm. Bayne, Jo. Headon
 2 Jo. Griffington Robt. Constable, Jo. Smith
 3 John Clifton R. Ranesby, W. Holtham
 4 J. Thetlethorpe Ralph Saenby, Tho. Seer
 5 John Durkett R. Rarnard, W. Maskham
 6 William Bane John Winter, Jo. Walden

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

1437	Tho. Reeve	Robert Cato, John Frank
8	Wm. Hawarby	Rd. Garner, John Gibbon
9	John Rouse	Ed. Tonnard, Jo. Burton
1440	Wm. Markvoy	Ed. Burton, Jo. Tonnard
1	Edward Copjoy	John Ossin, Tho. Bastin
2	John Hoyden	R. Popplewick, J. Barge
3	John Witter	Cuth. Skelton, J. Raithby
4	John Ossin	John Allen, Robt. Bright
5	Edward Burton	J. Braieworth, Rt. Octoby
6	John Raithby	J. Scarbro', R. Bonnington
7	Thomas Boston	W Maynard, J Housholder
8	John Carburton	Rt. Buckley, Rt. Scapholm
9	Rd. Popplewick	Wm. Verriss, John Title
1450	Simon Grantham	J. Williamson, Rt. Beadle
1	Richd. Barnard	R. Wright, J. Margretton
2	Robert Bright	Wm. Hoine, Tho. Browell
3	Robert Buckley	Wm. Chapman, R. Wake
4	John Allen	Tho. Hornsey, John Gray
5	Wm. Haltham	John Parke, Wm. Smith
6	J. Huddleston	Rd. Ranph, John Sleeford
7	Wm. Hoone	Robt. Grabden, J. Taylor
8	Roger Bright	W. Primpton, Ed. Though
9	Jo. Williamson	T. Martin, W. Bootenhall

EDWARD IV.

1460	Robert Beadle	Jac. Witton, Robt. Green
1	Wm. Simpson	W. Killingworth, J. Elstane
2	James Wilton	Rt. Bright, Wm. Walter
3	Tho. Hornsey	Jo. Colbeck, Tho. Besby
4	Richard Bolton	Wm. Toft, R. Huddleston
5	Tho. Grantham	Rd. Othwood, Tho. Becch
6	Thomas Belsby	Wm. Browne, Oliv. Frank
7	John Sleeford	John Poll, John Othenn

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

1468	Richard Coates	John Toft, P. Dickinson
1469	Robert Crabden	Rt. Peart, W. Achambers
1470	William Toft	W. Harley, W. Richardson
1	John Elston	John Oldway, Tho. Bride
2	William Browne	Wm. Hall, Wm. Read
3	Oliver Frank	Ed. Browne, Jo. Sparrow
4	R. Huddleston	R. Huddleston, T. Britland
5	W. Killingworth	T. Dalewent, J. Robinson
6	Thomas Knight	J. Clavelder, R. Raughton
7	Thomas Winess	John Rippler, John Tainton
8	John Otline	R. Stainfield, Cows. Colsey
9	W. Achambers	Wm. Neele, Richard Fox
1480	R. Huddleston	Wm. Long, Henry Hogden
1	Tho. Baitland	R. Hutchinson Tho. Hird
2	John Stanley	Wm. Jinley, Rd. Paley

RICHARD III.

1483	Ed. Browne	John Watson, H. Brinkley
4	Robert Bate	Robt. Clarke, Rt. Dighton

HENRY VII.

1485	John Bilby	W. Hullyman, Rt. Othose
6	John Poll	W. Miller, T. Evenwood
7	William Long	T. Welbourne, T. Barrow
8	John Dixon	John Burnet, Jo. Brownell
9	Henry Hogden	W. Hutchinhead, R. Codd
1490	Robert Gill	Wm. English, W. Orrans
1	William Bell	Rd. Ratcliff, Tho. Norton
2	Ed. Grantham	Wm. Ley, R. Whymark
3	Rt. Hutchinson	Jo. Drybar, W. Grantham
4	Robt. Dighton	T. Langton, R. Allenson
5	John Watson	H. Willoughby, T. Sayle

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

1496	Richard Paley	Rd. Pecher, Robt. Fowler
7	Robert Clarke	John Talboys, Wm. Sams
8	W. Hutchinhead	John Percer, John Hinto
9	William Ley	Rd. Disney, Jo. Halvester
1500	Richard Codd	A. Dawson, W. Humphry
1	R. Huddleston	John Bryan, John Barton
2	Robert Allenson	F. Mooreing, R. Dallington
3	Edward Browne	Tho. Bearbox, T. Elstone
4	John Stanley	John Fox, John Huffey
5	Ed. Grantham	Henry Catley, Hugh Fox
6	Robt. Dighton	R. Johnson, J. Popplewick
7	Roger Alded	Rd. Mason, Wm. Pearson
8	Thomas Norton	Tho. Vessy, Tho. Rainton

HENRY VIII.

1509	John Pickard	W. Westcome, G. Browne
1510	Robt. Veighton	Wm. Fox, Rt. Wheman
1	Robt. Allenson	Robt. Miller, C. Barton
2	Thomas Vessey	R. Calgarth, W. Hutchinson
3	Thomas Barton	John Haltham, Rt. Lever
4	Wm. Inchmett	W. Barker, Ed. Freefoot
5	Watland Love	Rt. Smith, Tho. Suffenan.
6	Wm. Pearson	C. Branston, W. Robson
7	Jo. Popplewick	Rt. Verey, P. Watkinson
8	William Fox	Robt. Stains, Robt. Oulett
9	John Talboys	J. Grissington, E. Dawson
1520	Peter Elford	Ed. Smith, Tho. Power
1	Robert Smith	Jo. Jobson, Jo. Hutchinson
2	John Holland	R. Goodknap, J. Clarke
3	George Browne	Rd. Taylor, W. Palfreeman
4	Robt. Allenson	Robt. Wright, Rd. Horne
5	Edward Smith	John Burd, Rd. Baynard
6	Thomas Burton	Wm. Latch, Robt. Semer

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

1527	Vinct. Grantham	H. Sapscotts, John Aile
8	Thomas Norton	John Gatt, Robert Miller
9	Jo. Grissingham	W. Bailey, J. Rotterdam
1530	Robert Urry	John Falkner, Wm. Smith
1	Peter Elford	C. Haltby, John Emerson
2	Jo. Popplewick	Tho. Burton, Robt. Skinner
3	Geo. Sapscotts	J. Collinghig, W. Dighton
4	W. Palfreeman	C. Smith, A. Huddleston
5	Ralph Seednap	Geo. Sample, Ed. Glover
6	Robt. Allenson	John Smith, Wm. Miller
7	Edward Smith	Tho. Hanson, John Beck
8	John Folkner	W. Wheeler, N. Falkner
9	William Gates	Geo. Smith, Tho. Wright
1540	Peter Elford	Wm. Alleson, J. Plumtree
1	Vinct. Grantham	W. Simkinson, Geo. Porter
2	Wm. Allenson	J. Goodknap, W. Hudson
3	William Smith	H. Hallyley, Rd. Drewry
4	Henry Sapscotts	J. Skinner, Ed. -Crosfield
5	Tho. Wright	W. Rotherham, W. Hill
6	Edward Smith	C. Winley, Wm. Cliffe

EDWARD VI.

1547	C. Branstone	R. Miller, J. Hutchinson
8	George Stamp	T. Beverley, W. Madenwell
9	William Yates	Rd. Carter, Wm. Clarke
1550	Ed. Atkinson	Martin Hollingworth, Wm. Newcome
1	John Falkner	Wm. Goodknap, R. Dove
2	W. Hutchinson	Ralph Stubs, Wm. Crowne

QUEEN MARY.

1553	John Emerson	Rd. Orrell, C. Johnson
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*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

- 1554 Wm. Rotheram Rd. Kent, Leonard Ellis
 5 George Porter W. Vergette, W. Schoolfield
 6 Jno. Hutchinson Jno. Westcome, G. Brough
 7 Thos. Grantham Jno. Green, Rd. Crossfield

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

- 1558 Nicholas Falkner Rd. Smith, Anthony Hare
 1559 Wm. Goodknap E. Hallyley, T. Winterborne
 1560 M. Hollingworth Jno. Wilson, Rd. Hawkes
 1 Richard Miller M. Mason, Ed. Knight
 2 William Kent T. Dawson, Jno. Harwood
 3 William Carter Jo. Cockle, C. Hutchinson
 4 J. Hutchinson John Cockle, Christopher
 Hutchinson, 2nd time
 5 Thomas Fulbeck Tho. Hodgson, W. Scoffin
 6 Leonard Ellis Tho. Knight, Wm. Yates
 7 Ed. Hallyley Tho. Hanson, W. Langton
 8 John Westcome J. Emerson, W. Hutchinson
 9 Martin Mason Tho. Barker, John Pearson
 1570 John Wilson Silvester Wilford, T. Knight
 1 Tho. Dawson C. Rotheram, N. Horner
 2 William Kent L. Lawcock, Geo. Kent
 3 Edward Knight Rt. Hemswell, C. Wilson
 4 Thomas Hanson Robt. Rushfurth, H. Blow
 5 George Porter T. Wingreen, W. Miller
 6 Wm. Schoolfield Jno. Scrimore, R. Mason
 7 Richard Carter Jno. Smith, T. Goodknap
 8 T. Winterbottom C. Lathcopp, M. Hammond
 9 R. Hawkes, (The Edward Dennis, Christo-
 mayor died & T. pher Dobson
 Dawson succeed-
 ed him)
 1580 Martin Mason R. Tongue, Tho. Emerson

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

1581	William Kent	Wm. Wharton, J. Redfern
2	John Emerson	John Beck, Robt. Osgerby
3	Robt. Rushforth	John Clarke, William Goss
4	William Yates	Rd. Smith, A. Gabbatiss
5	Henry Blow	A. Metcalf, Orman Hill
6	William Chelfin,	George Dickenson, Edward
	(W. Chelfine di-	Fowler
	ed and T. Hodson	succeeded him, he died
	also and W. Miller	ended the year.)
7	Edward Dennis	Rd. Subdean, Step. Cooke
8	Tho. Hanson	Tho. Swift, Jeffrey Wilson
9	William Warton	A. Osgerby, Christ. Paley
1590	Robert Mason	S. Shawcock, W. Solomon
1	Roger Tonge	E. Dawson, L. Hollingworth
2	William Goss	Rd. Lilly, Rd. Beresford
3	John Beck	Rd. Aukland, P. Wilson
4	L. Hollingworth	E. Hollingworth, J. White
5	John Redfern	John Howe, Rt. Wingreen
6	Geo. Dickenson	Jno. Hanson, Rt. Perkins
7	William Yates	Rt. Tongue, Rr. Lauton
8	Abraham Metcalf	Jo. Fieldhouse, J. Barton
9	Robt. Rushforth	Jo. Fieldhouse, J. Barton
1600	Wm. Wharton	Rr. Morecroft, G. Baines
1601	Edward Dennis	T. Newcome, Rd. Parry

JAMES I.

1602	John Beck	W. Mitchell, Jno. Dawson
3	Robert Mason	R. Knightsmith, E. Brough
4	L. Hollingworth	E. Shuttleworth, W. Yates
5	Thomas Swift	Edward Blow, Geo. Knight
6	Robert Hartley	John Fern, Tho. Sawyer
7	Robt. Morecroft	Steph. Mason, Rowd. Lilly
8	Jeffrey Wilson	Ed. Hawley, Rt. Marshall

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

1609	E. Shuttleworth	Rd. Somerby, S. Houghton
1610	R. Knightsmith	Ed. Oakley, Robt. Beck
1	Geo. Dickenson	Edward Griffin, A. Rycroft
2	Rowland Lilly	Bennat Anton, H. Kendall
3	Wm. Wharton	James Newhouse, Thomas Chamberlain
4	Thomas Swift	Tho. Bishop, T. Dawson
5	Wm. Mitchell	Robt. Smith, Rd. Whitby
6	Robert Mason	Wm. Solomon, Rr. Beck
7	Robt. Morecroft	Edward Booth, Ay. Hare
8	Edwd. Hawley	Mark Lemsley, Tho. Rose
9	Edwd. Oakley	R. Marshall, R. Bartlemew
1620	Wm. Solomon	Rt. Kelke, Wm. Wray
1	Edward Blow	Jef. Wilson, S. Dawson
2	Anthony Hare	Richd. White, Geo. Beck
3	Edwd. Brough	Geo. Clarke, Wm. Watson
4	William Mitchell	William Kent, Edward Beck
	(the Mayor died, and Step. Mason succeeded him.)	

CHARLES I.

1625	Robert Beck	Ed. Trawley, Chris. Sawyer
6	R. Knightsmith	Geo. Wray, Edwd. Hill
7	Thomas Swift	Jeffrey Wing, Anth. Kent
8	Ambrose Rycroft	Alexr. Jolly, Tho. Field
9	Richd. Somerby	Richd. Hird, James Laws
1630	William Kent	Wm. Hooker, Mark Fenn (Mark Fenn died, and Alexander Pell was chosen.)
1	Richd. White	Wm. Bishop, E. Dawson
2	Robt. Marshall	W. Marshall, Edwd. Blow
3	William Urry	John Beck, John Tooley

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

1634	Wm. Watson	G. Bracebridge, M. Laws
5	R. Bartholomew	H. Phillips, A. Newcome
6	Stephen Dawson	J. Willerton, A. Browne
7	Anthony Kent	Jas. Laws, H. Scupholme
8	Edmund Brown	Rd. Ward, Enoch Malton
9	William Bishop	W. Goodknap, R. Leach
1640	Robert Beck	R. Wetherall, Orig. Peart
1	John Beck	Edward Emiss, Tho. Ross
2	Wm. Marshall	Thomas Gray, Tho. Snell
3	Edward Blow	Wm. Pell, Tho. Blithe
4	Robt. Marshall	William Dawson, Robert Middlebrooke
5	G. Bracebridge	Nich. Nixon, T. Dawson
6	Wm. Goodknap	Wm. Hall, John Oliver
7	Edward Emiss	S. Luddington, T. White
8	Richard Ward	Steph. Fowler, John Ross

THE COMMONWEALTH.

1649	John Willerton	Jo. Watson, Ed. Hooton
1650	Original Peart	Ralph Burnett, W. White
1	Thomas Dawson	Wm. Lamb, Wm. Suttaby
2	Alex. Newcome	Jo. Johnson, Geo. Bennet
3	Wm. Dawson	Ed. Cheales, Ed. Tuffin
4	John Oliver	Rt. Craven, Tho. Hadney
5	William Hall	T. Ward, Roger Preston
6	John Beck	John Leach, John Legat
7	Stephen Fowler	Rowland Curtois, Jo. Urry
8	John Leach	Robt. Peart, Geo. Skelton
9	Wm. Suttaby	J. Luddington, W. Hooton

CHARLES II.

1660	S. Luddington	Robert Beck, Richard Kite
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*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

1661 Rd. Wetherall	John Middlebrooke, John Goodknap
2 Robert Ross	Ed. Fauks, Tho. Walker
3 Richard Kite	Tho. Townrow, W. Tooley
4 John Kent	Nevil Lilley, Edwd. Green (N. Lilley died, and Rt. Wilkinson was chosen.)
5 G. Bracebridge	John Saul, Rt. Vergette
6 Tho. Hadney	Robt. Hall, John Carr
7 Edwd. Cheales	H. Lamb, G. Bracebridge
8 Wm. Hooton	Ralph Burnet, J. Johnson
9 Thomas Bishop	E. Malton, Jno. Newcome
1670 Rowd. Curtois	Jo. Bate, Stephen Harrison
1 Tho. Townrow	John Hare, Rd. Dawson
2 G. Bracebridge	Sam. Booth, Jno. Jackson
3 Richard Winn	O. Laurence, Tho. Hare
4 William Kelsey	Tho. Green, Wm. Derrick
5 Jos. Luddington	Jo. Martin, Samuel Rydatt
6 John Carr,	T. Langley, Jas. Garnon
7 Edward Green	W. Bishop, W. Holmes
8 Ralph Burnet	C. Allinson, Steph. Malton
9 Enoch Malton	W. Browne, T. Newcome (W. Browne died, and John Ward was chosen.)
1680 John Bate	Jo. Coxall, Tho. Maumell
1 Robert Vergette	Thomas Kent, Stephen (He died, & Jas. Luddington Garnon was chosen.)
2 Charles Allinson	Samuel Gibson, John Hall
3 S. Luddington	Robt. Mason, Thomas Kidd

JAMES II.

1684 Thomas Kent T. Nicholson, T. Barrat

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

1685 John Coxall	Robt. Peart, Rt. Obbinson
6 Samuel Gibson	Wm. Cockle, W. Ruxton
7 Tho. Maumell	F. Allen, Ben. Harrison

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1688 Tho. Nicholson	Bryan Lamb, Mor. Dry
1689 Richard Dawson	W. Watson, Jo. Rutledge
1690 Tho. Maumell	John Beck, Nath. Knight
1 Wm. Hooton	Geo. Skelton, Sam. Dodson
2 Wm. Cockle	Dan. Blithe, Wm. Darby
3 Tho. Townrow	Geo. Kent, John Norton
4 Robert Mason	John Sibray, Wm. Fauks
5 John Martin	Henry Green, Tho. Colson
6 G. Bracebridge	Wm. Brookes, Jo. Norton
7 Geo. Skelton	Jo. Harness, C. Johnson
8 John Bate	Steph. Dawson, Tho. Ferris
9 William Fauks	John Garnon, John Mason
1700 James Garnon	Henry Wilson, Jno. Cooke

QUEEN ANNE.

1701 John Rutledge	Tho. Hooton, John Urry
2 Wm. Watson	Mic. Dawson, Rt. Hobman
3 John Harness	Chas. Newcomen, J. Fauks
4 Chas. Johnson	George Bracebridge, John Thompson
5 Ben. Harrison	Robt. Bradshaw, H. Saul
6 Tho. Hooton	John Lobsey, Robt. Colson
7 Chas. Newcomen	Jno. Martin, Jo. Maumell
8 G. Bracebridge	H. Brown, Rt. Obbinson
9 John Garnon	Jo. Hobman, Jo. Holmes
1710 George Kent	Tho. Kent, Enoch Malton
1711 Henry Wilson	John Parson, Jo. Durance

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

- 1712 Hezekiah Brown John Colson, Tho. Ward
 1713 Robert Hobman G. Wilson, T. Walmsley.

GEORGE I.

- 1714 John Cooke Henry Kidd, Henry Lamb
 5 Nath. Knight John Dymoke, Jo. Garnon
 6 Tho. Nicholson John Wray, Geo. Brown
 7 John Martin W. Sharpe, John Johnson
 8 John Lobsey Jo. Wetherall, T. Wilson
 9 John Durance John Hye, Timothy Ward
 (J. Hye died, and Geo. Skelton was chosen)
 1720 Robt. Obbinson George Grey, Wm. Dawson
 1 Timothy Ward J. Wickham, Enoch Malton
 2 Ben. Harrison² Nath. Knight, John Becke
 3 Thomas Hooton² Wm. Rayner, Wm. White
 4 G. Bracebridge² James Garnon, Jas. Cockle
 5 George Kent² Wm. Colson, Jo. Durance
 6 Hezekiah Brown² Ger. Raines, Wm. Taylor

GEORGE II.

- 1727 John Becke Tho. Wells, Tho. Knight
 8 John Wetherall John Trawley, John Kent
 9 Thomas Wilson Y. Sudbury, Robt. Seeley
 1730 George Brown Tho. Parson, Sam. Trotter
 1 William Rayner John Hooton, F. Westby
 2 William White T. Obbinson, J. Barnes
 3 John Cooke² W. Johnston, J. Garthwaite
 4 John Kent Robt. Drewry, John Parson
 5 John Hooton E. Leatherland, W. Parson
 6 John Lobsey² Jno. Wilson, H. Goakman
 7 Robt. Obbinson² John Bailey, Wm. Seely

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

1738	Timothy Ward ²	Wm. Procter, Ed. Fowler
1739	Gervase Raynes	Rt. Thickston, Ed. Drake
1740	John Durance	Chas. Foster, G. Durance
1	Thomas Wells	Ed. Holland, Chas. Coney
2	Jno. Wetherall ²	John Cockle, John Davies
3	Edward Drake	Geo. Smith, Gervase Gibson
4	Robt. Thickston	Mark Mowbray, Jo. Wells
5	George Brown ²	Rt. Waterman, W. Wood
6	Wm. Johnson	Jon. Durance, Er. Audley
7	John Davies	Wm. Johnsons, W. Hare
8	Wm. Rayner ²	E. Stephenson, R. Ruxton
9	Gervase Gibson	Philip Pym, Rt. Smeeton
1750	Edward Fowler	Rt. Obbinson, Jno. Brown
1	John Wilson	James Cockle, John Swan
2	Henry Goakman	Jno. Becke, Brox. Brown
3	Ed Leatherland	R. Drewry, jun. J. Bennet
4	Robert Drewry	Dan. Caparn, Francis Kirk
5	John Cockle	Jo. Durance, Rd. Smith
6	John Brown	Geo. Westby, J. Thickstone
7	Broxholm Brown	Sam. Trotter, John Martin
8	Robt. Obbinson	Butr. Hunnings, F. Toyne
9	John Becke	John Parson, John Kent

GEORGE III.

1760	John Hooton ²	Geo. Kent, Philip Bullen
1	Robert Drewry	Wm. Wetherall, T. Foster
2	Richd. Ruxton	Jo. Proctor, H. Millington
3	Rt. Thickstone ²	Geo. Brown, J. Waterman
4	John Bennet	Henry Swan, Joseph Dell
5	John Davies ²	J. Tombleson, R. Vergette
6	John Kent	H. Bullen, Rd. Gibbeson
7	Gervase Gibson	Rd. Picksley, Zac. Tesh
8	Joseph Dell	Richd. Town, Wm. Pear

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

1769 Phillip Bullen	Tho. Dawson, Wm. Seely
1770 John Wilson ²	Jo. Cockle, Ward Mason
I E. Leatherland ²	B. Wetherall, W. Molsom (He died, and Matthew Patrick was chosen.)
2 John Brown ²	Joshua Morris, John Cappe
3 Brox. Brown ²	H. Swan, Wm. Eastland,
4 Robt. Obbinson ²	Tho. Porter, John Lamb
5 Richd. Ruxton ²	Robert Low, John Straw
6 John Bennett ²	Richd. Hare, Tho. Hill
7 John Kent ²	J. Wrigglesworth R. Holmes
8 Joseph Dell ²	Wm. Wood, Gentle Brown
9 Henry Swan	Geo. Bennet, H. Stanley
1780 George Kent	John Hattersley, Patrick Drummond
1 Henry Bullen	Wm. Cappe, Jo. Hayward
2 Thomas Foster	Tho. Jepson, Jno. Procter
3 Richd. Gibbeson	Jas. Cuttill, Tho. Preston
4 John Cockle	Rd. Gibbeson, Jno. Straw
5 Henry Swan	John Hall, Broxholm Fox
6 Joshua Morris	Richd. Bullen, Chas. Foster
7 George Kent	Tyrwhit Smith, Jno. Steel
8 Thomas Porter	Ed. Mossom, D. Caparn
9 John Parsons	Wm. Walker, P. Bullen
1790 Thomas Jepson	W. Porter, C. Foster sen.
1 Tyrwhit Smith	Henry Hett, Robt. Fowler
2 Thomas Preston	Jno. Drury, Tho. Colton
3 Thomas Foster	Jo. Lee, Robt. Featherby
5 Rd. Gibbeson	Sam. Trotter, John Hett
5 ButterHunnings	Jno. Bullen, Jno. Spyve
6 John Straw	W. Hayward, T. Browne
7 Henry Swan	Henry Blyth, John Allison
8 Thomas Porter	J. Glenn, Matt. Sewell
9 Philip Bullen	J. Caparn, W. Featherby

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

1800	John Parsons	Robt. Bunyan, jun. Wm. Woodall
1	Thomas Jepson	B. Wetherall, W. Patrick
2	Tyrwhit Smith	Geo. Steel, John Spicer
3	Thomas Preston	Thomas Foster, William Wrigglesworth
4	Robert Fowler	Tho. Norton, Geo. Brown
5	John Straw	Charles Hayward, (atty.) Robert Read
6	John Hett	S. Cartledge, jun. W. Wood
7	John Hayward	Wm. Hall, John Winn
8	Thomas Colton	T. Winn, Wm. Norton
9	Robt. Featherby	Jas. Snow, Sam. Trotter

* * * The above persons were severally elected on the 14th of September, to serve from the 29th of September in each year.

✍ The figures at the end of some of the names denote the number of times which the person has served the office.

LIST

OF

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT FOR THE CITY OF LINCOLN.

HENRY III.

BURGESSES were first summoned from Lincoln in the forty-eighth of Henry III; but it does not appear that any were returned till the following year, when two were elected, but their names do not appear in the rolls.

EDWARD I.

An. An.
Reg. Dom.

- 26 1298 Ricardus de Bella. Alexander filius Jo-
hannis
28 1300 Stephanus Stanham. Willielmus de Cause*
30 1302 Johannes filius Ricardi. Willielmus de
Cause

EDWARD II.

- 1 1307 Willielmus Cousin. Alexander filius
Martini
2 1308 Johannes Edwards. Alexander filius
Martini
4 1310 Thomas Gamel. Henricus Windestow
5 1311 Thomas Gamel. Henricus Windestow
5 1311 Thomas Gamel. Rogerus de Totil
6 1312 Thomas Gamel. Henricus Scoyll
7 1313 Thomas Gamel. Henricus Scoyll
8 1314 Willielmus de Pontefracto. Henry Scoyll
de Lincoln
8 1314 Hugo Scarlet. Henry Scoyll de Lincoln.

* A parliament was held at Lincoln in this year, and one in 1315.

An. An.
Reg. Dom.

12 1318 Willielmus de Hakethorne. Johannes de
Fame

EDWARD III.

1 1327 Willielmus de Hakethorne. Johannes de
Fame

1 1327 Willielmus de Hakethorne. Walterus de
Eboraco

2 1328 Willielmus Nottingham. Johannes Weston

2 1328 Walterus de Eboraco. Robertus Hake-
thorne

4 1330 Willielmus Hakethorne. Hugo de Carleton

4 1330 Willielmus Hakethorne. Henricus Draper

6 1332 Hugo de Carlton. Willielmus Virby

6 1332 Willielmus de Hakethorne. Thomas Cause

7 1333 Thomas Carlton. Willielmus Hakethorne

8 1334 Willielmus de Hakethorne. (*The other
illegible*)

8 1334 Willielmus de Hakethorne. Thomas de
Carleton

9 1335 Willielmus de Hakethorne. Willielmus
Virby

9 1335 Willielmus de Hakethorne. Simon de
Grantham

10 1336 Hugo de Edlington. Willielmus de Hake-
thorne

11 1337 Thomas Bottiler. Willielmus Virby

11 1337 Willielmus de Hakethorne. Richardus
Fitz-Martin

12 1338 Henricus Sales. Johannes Judkyn

12 1338 Willielmus de Hakethorne. Ricardus
Hakethorne

12 1338 Thomas Bottiler. Willielmus Verley

13 1339 Hugo de Stokes. Johannes Judkyn

13 1339 Robertus de Dallerby. Willielmus Verley

14 1340 Willielmus Hakethorne. Willielmus Verley

14 1340 Willielmus Hakethorne. Nicholas Welton

An. An.
Reg. Dom.

- 15 1341 Willielmus Hakethorne. Willielmus Verley
 17 1343 Willielmus Verley
 17 1343 Walterus de Ebor. Alanus de Huddleston
 20 1346 Willielmus de Verley. Simon Erneburgh
 21 1347 Robertus Dolderby. Willielmus Hum-
 berston
 22 1348 Walterus Kelliby. Thomas Locton
 24 1350 Walterus Kelliby. Robertus de Dolderby
 26 1352 Johannes Outhorpe. (*only one chosen*)
 27 1353 Robertus Dadderly. Robertus Kelby
 29 1355 Walterus de Kelby. Johannes de Bolle
 31 1357 Johannes Outhorpe. Johannes Beke
 33 1359 Stephanus Stanham. Johannes Blake
 34 1360 Johannes de Outhorpe. Willielmus Wisurn
 34 1360 Walterus Kelby. Petrus Ballasyse
 36 1362 Walterus Kelby. Johannes de Bolle
 38 1364 Walterus Kelby. Johannes de Bolle
 39 1365 Johannes Rodes. Johannes Welton
 42 1368 Johannes Golderston. Johannes Dell
 43 1369 Walterus Kelby. Johannes Sutton
 46 1372 Walterus Kelby. Johannes Sutton
 47 1373 Rogerus Tatteshal. Johannes Sutton
 47 1373 Rogerus Tatteshal. Johannes Sutton
 50 1576 Willielmus Belay. Johannes de Hodleston

RICHARD II.

- 1 1377 Hugo Garwell. Johannes Blake
 2 1378 Hugo Garwell. Johannes de Outhorpe
 2 1378 Thomas Horneastre. Rogerus Tiryngton
 3 1379 Johannes de Huddleston. Johannes Duffield
 5 1381 Robertus de Sutton. Robertus de Ledes
 6 1382 Thomas de Horneastre. Robertus de Salteby
 7 1383 Willielmus de Snelleston. Nicholas de
 Werk
 7 1383 Willielmus de Snelleston. Johannes
 Prentys

An. An.
Reg. Dom.

- 8 1384 Robertus Sutton. Johannes Dorfield
 9 1385 Robertus Sutton. Simon Messingham
 10 1386 Robertus Sutton. Robertus de Saltby
 11 1387 Thomas Thornhagh. Johannes Bellessise
 12 1388 Gilbertus de Beseby. Robertus de Hare-
 worth
 13 1389 Nicholas de Werk. Robertus Peke
 15 1391 Robertus de Sutton. Robertus de Ledes
 16 1392 Robertus de Thornhagh. Johannes Bel-
 leshull
 17 1393 Robertus de Sutton. Robertus de Mes-
 singham
 18 1394 Robertus de Ledes. Robertus de Harworth
 20 1396 Robertus Sutton. Robertus Appleby
 21 1397 Semannus de Laxfield. Johannes Thorley

HENRY IV.

- 1 1399 Robertus de Sutton. Willielmus de Blyton
 2 1400 Gilbertus de Beseby. Robertus de Hare-
 worth
 3 1401 Willielmus Blyton. Johannes Balderton
 4 1402 Willielmus Blyton. Johannes Balderton
 5 1403 Semannus Laxfeld. Willielmus de Dal-
 arby
 6 1404 Robertus de Appleby. Nicholas Hodelston
 8 1406 Ricardus Worsop. Thomas Foster

HENRY V.

- 1 1413 Johannes Dalderby. Thomas Foster
 2 1414 Thomas Terring. Johannes Riley
 3 1415 Hamundus Sutton. Johannes Bigg
 5 1417 Thomas Archer. Robertus Walsh.
 7 1419 Ricardus Worsop. Thomas Foster
 8 1420 Johannes Bigg. Hamo Sutton
 1421 Willielmus Ledenham. Robertus Walsh

An. An.
Reg. Dom.

HENRY VI.

- 1 1422 Hamo Sutton. Robertus Walsh
 2 1523 Hamo Sutton. Robertus Ferriby
 3 1424 Henricus Sutton. Robertus Walsh
 6 1427 Henricus Tamworth. Robertus Walsh
 7 1428 Johannes Clifton. Robertus Walsh
 11 1432 Willielmus Markby. Robertus Walsh
 13 1434 Willielmus Markby. Robertus Walsh
 20 1441 Willielmus Stanlow. Robertus Gegg
 25 1446 Johannes Vavasour. Willielmus Gres-
 sington
 27 1448 Johannes Richby. Robertus Sutton
 28 1449 Johannes Richby. Robertus Sutton
 29 1450 Johannes Saynton. Robertus Sutton

EDWARD IV.

- 12 1472 Johannes Saynton. Johannes Putt.
 * * * * *

HENRY VIII.

- 33 1542 George St. Poll. Thomas Grantham

EDWARD VI.

- 1 1547 George St. Poll. Thomas Grantham
 7 1552-3 George St. Poll. Thomas Grantham

MARY.

- 1 1553 George St. Poll. Robert Ferrars
 1 1554 William Rotheram, *Ald.* Robert Ferrars

PHILIP AND MARY.

- 1 2 1554 George St. Poll. Robert Ferrars

* From the 17th of Edward IV. which is the date of the last returns of parliament in the tower, now known, to the 1st of Edward VI. the returns are all lost,—BRADY,

An. An.
Reg. Dom.

- 2 3 1555 George St. Poll. Robert Ferrars
4 5 1557 George St. Poll. Francis Kempe

ELIZABETH.

- 1 1558-9 Robert Mounson. Robert Ferrars
5 1563 Robert Mounson. Robert Ferrars
13 1571 Robert Mounson. Thomas Wilson, L.L.D.
14 1572 John Wellcom. Thomas Wilson
27 1585 Stephen Thimbleby, *Rec.* John Joyce
28 1586 John Saville. Thomas Fairfax, *Jun.*
31 1588 George Anton, *Rec.* Peter Evers
35 1592 George Anton, *Rec.* Charles Dymock
39 1597 Thomas Mounson William Pelham
43 1601 John Anton. Francis Bullingham

JAMES I.

- 1 1603 Sir Thomas Grantham. Sir Edward Tyr-
whitt
12 1614 Sir Lewis Watson. Sir Edward Ayscough
18 1620 Sir Lewis Watson. Sir Edward Ayscough
21 1623 Sir Lewis Watson. Thomas Hatcher

CHARLES I.

- 1 1625 Sir Thomas Grantham. John Mounson
1 1625 Sir Thomas Grantham. Sir Robert Mounson
3 1628 Sir Thomas Grantham. Sir Edward Ays-
cough
15 1640 Thomas Grantham. John Farmery, LL.D.
16 1640 Thomas Grantham. John Broxholme (in
whose place) Thomas Lyster

CHARLES II.

- 5 1653 (*Members returned only for the County.*)

An. An.
Reg. Dom.

- 6 1654 William Marshall, *Ald.* Original Peart,
Ald.
8 1656 Humphrey Walcot. Original Peart, *Ald.*
11 1658-9 Robert Marshall, *Ald.* Thomas Meers
12 1550 John Monson. Thomas Meers
13 1551 Thomas Meers. Henry Monson
30 1678 Henry Monson. Thomas Meers
31 1679 Both Members re-elected
33 1681 Sir Thomas Hussey. Thomas Meers

JAMES II.

- 1 1685 Henry Monson. Sir Thomas Meers
4 1688 Sir Christopher Nevile. Sir Edward Hussey

WILLIAM AND MARY.

- 2 1690 Sir John Bolles. Sir Edward Hussey.
7 1695 Sir John Bolles. William Monson
10 1698 Sir John Bolles. Sir Edward Hussey.
12 1700 Sir John Bolles. Sir Thomas Meers
13 1701 Sir John Bolles. Sir Edward Hussey.

ANNE

- 1 1702 Sir Thomas Meers. Sir Edward Hussey
4 1705 Sir Thomas Meers. Thomas Lister
7 1708 Sir Thomas Meers. Thomas Lister
9 1710 Richard Grantham. Thomas Lister
12 1713 John Sibthorp. Thomas Lister

GEORGE I.

- 1 1714 Richard Grantham. Sir John Tyrwhitt
8 1722 John Monson. Sir John Tyrwhitt.

GEORGE II.

An. An.
Reg. Dom.

- 1 1727 *Sir John Monson. Charles Hall
7 1734 Charles Monson. Coningsby Sibthorp
14 1741 Charles Monson. Sir J. de la Fontain
Tyrwhitt
20 1747 Charles Monson. Coningsby Sibthorp
27 1754 George Monson. John Chaplin

GEORGE III.

- 1 1761 George Monson. Coningsby Sibthorp
8 1678 Thomas Scrope. Hon. Const. J. Phipps
14 1774 Lord Visc. Lumley. Robert Vyner
20 1780 †Sir Thomas Clarges. Robert Vyner
24 1784 Sir Richard Lumley Saville. John Fenton
Cawthorne
30 1790 Hon. Robert Hobart. ‡ John Fenton
Cawthorne
36 1796 Richard Ellison. §Hon. George Rawdon
42 1802 Richard Ellison. Humphrey Sibthorp
46 1806 Richard Ellison. Hon. Colonel William
Monson
47 1807 Richard Ellison. Hon. William Monson
(Who died the same year; in his place
the Right Hon. the Earl of Mexbo-
rough was elected.)

* Sir John Monson made a Peer, in whose place, Sir John Tyrwhitt was elected.

† Sir Thomas Clarges died in 1782, in his place, John Fenton Cawthorne was elected,

‡ John Fenton Cawthorne expelled, in whose place Hon. George Rawdon was elected.

§ George Rawdon died 1800, in whose place, Humphrey Sibthorp was elected.

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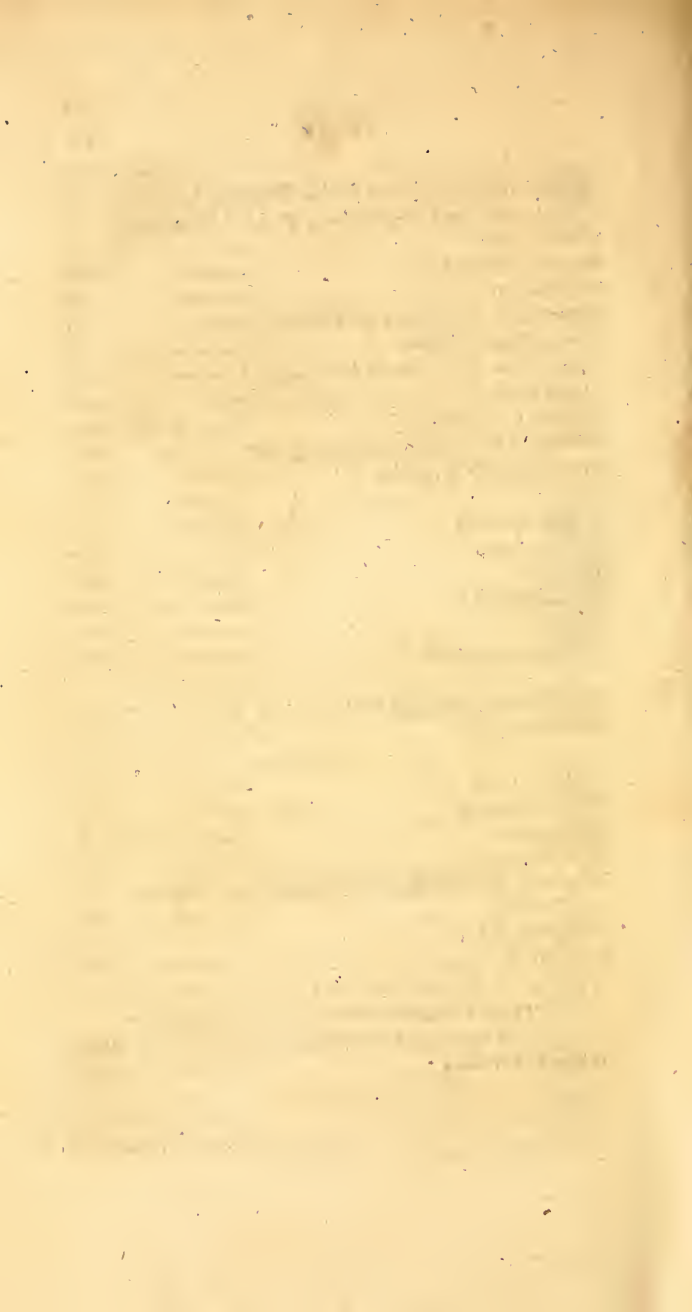
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